The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Large Southern Delegation in the White House.

Nine of the Late Rebellious States Represented.

The Delegates Express Great Confidence in the President.

Important Speech of Mr. Johnson in Reply.

He Praises the Men of the South for Magnanimity.

He Points Out and Deplores Their Errors.

How They are to be Restored to the Union.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

ADDRESS BY SOUTHERNERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

An impromptu meeting of Southerners was convened here this morning for the purpose of preparing an address to the President, on behalf of themselves and the people of the South. At about noon they were admitted to the presence of Mr. JOHNSON, when Mr. MCFARLAND, of Virginia, made the following remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT—The gentlemen accompanying me, and whom I have the honor of introducing to you, constitute a number of the most respectable citizens of nine of the Southern States. They come, Sir, for the purpose of manifesting the sincere respect and regard they entertain for you, and to express their sincere determination to coöperate with you in whatever shall tend to promote the interests and welfare of our common country, and to say that they are as earnest now and faithful to their allegiance to the United States, and to the constitution of the Union, as in the past, and that they have great confidence in your wisdom to heal the wounds that have been made, and in your disposition to exercise all the leniency which can be commended by a sound and judicious policy. That they are assured, in doing this, of your desire and intention to sustain and maintain Southern rights in the Union of the United States.

The President was surprised at the imposing appearance of the delegation, and was evidently much affected in reply. Every gesture and utterance was full of subdued eloquence. His reply was as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I can only say in reply to the remarks of your chairman that I am highly gratified to receive the assurances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion; it was unexpected. I had no idea it was to be so large, or represent so many States, when I expressed, as I did, my willingness to see at any time so many of you as chose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestations of regard you might think proper to make. I was totally unprepared for anything equal to the present demonstration. I am free to say it excites in my mind feelings and emotions that language is totally inadequate to express. When I look back upon my past actions, and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago, when I stood battling for principles which many of you supposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to-day, and which principles I thank my God you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I can say now, as I have said on many former occasions, that I entertain no personal resentments, enmities or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle. The stand I then took I claim to have been the only one I remember now. I stood pleading with my Southern brethren, when they stood with their hats on their heads ready to turn their backs upon the United States—how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our rights and fight our battles under the laws and constitution of the United States. I think now as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe that our true position was under the law and under the constitution of the Union with the institution of slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible—if that made an issue which should prevent us from transmitting to our children a country, as bequeathed to us by our fathers, I had nothing else to do but stand by the government, be the consequences what they might. I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the constitution, but above all things I was for the Union of the States. I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated; I remember the circle that stood around me, and remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed, and whom I wanted to befriend and guide by the light that led me; but feeling conscious in my own integrity and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was inspired and encouraged to do my duty, regardless of aught else, and have lived to see the realizations of my prediction and the fatal error of those who I vainly essayed to save from the results I could not but foresee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was us who are responsible for it. Yes, the South made the issue, and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it in a manly, open, direct manner, and now in the performance of that duty, or indeed in any act they undertake to perform, they do it heartily and frankly; and now that they come to me, I understand them as saying that "we made the issue; we set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery; we selected the arbitrator, the God of Battles; the arbitrament was the sword. The issue was fairly and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against us, and we are prepared to accept the issue. I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. It is said by all: "The issue was ours and the judgment has been against us, and the decision having been made against us we feel bound in honor to abide by the arbitrament."

In doing this we are doing ourselves no dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but rather that we are ennobling ourselves by our action, and we should feel that the government has treated us magnanimously, and meet the government upon the terms it has so magnanimously proffered us. So far as I am concerned personally, I am uninfluenced by any question, whether it affects the North or the South, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the constitution and the Union of these United States. In doing so, I know I opposed some of you gentlemen of the South, when the doctrine of secession was being urged upon the country, and the declaration of your right to break up the government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly contends against this country, the monopoly must go down and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the government, and the government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses its willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world, to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name they bear; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes, but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that and the union of States be our principal aim. Let it be our hope that the government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the government, founded as they are on right and justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharp; that I had vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such despicable feelings. Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me and for themselves, then any profession I might now make would be equally useless. But, gentlemen, if I know myself, as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people, and I love them, and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men, in whom they had reposed their confidence, led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that can be done on my part on correct principles, on the principles of the constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you, also, that there is no disposition on the part of the government to deal harshly with the Southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the government to make the union of these United States more complete and perfect than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firmly than it has ever before been. Then why cannot we all come up to the work in a proper spirit? In other words: Let us look to the constitution. The issue has been made, and decided. Then as wise men, as men who see right and are determined to follow it, as fathers and brothers, and as men who love their country in this hour of trial and suffering, why cannot we come up and help to settle the questions of the hour, and adjust them according to the principles of honor and of justice? The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so potent a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us.

VOICES—"We are willing to do so." "Yes, Sir, we are willing to do so."

I believe you are. I believe when your faith is pledged—when your consent has been given, as I have already said—I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. [Cries, "It will."] All I ask or desire of the South or the North, the East or the West is to be sustained in carrying out the principles of the constitution. It is not to be denied that we have been great sufferers on both sides. Good men have fallen on both sides and much misery is being endured, as the necessary result of so gigantic a contest. Why, then, cannot we come together, and around the common altar of our country heal the wounds that have been made. Deep wounds have been inflicted. Our country has been scarred all over. Then why cannot we approach each other upon principles which are right in themselves, and which will be productive of good to all. The day is not distant when we shall feel like some family that has had a deep and desperate feud, the various members of which have come together and compared the evils and sufferings they had inflicted upon each other. They had seen the influence of their error and its result, and governed by a generous spirit of conciliation, they had become mutually forbearing and forgiving, and return to their old habits of fraternal kindness, and become better friends than ever. Then let us consider that the feud which alienated us has been settled and adjusted to mutual satisfaction; that we come together to be bound by firmer bonds of love, respect and confidence than ever. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North, the East without the West, nor the West without the East, and I say it is our duty to do all that in our power lies to perpetuate and make stronger the bonds of our Union, seeing that it is for the common good of all that we should be united. I feel that this Union, though but the creation of a century, is to be perpetuated for all time, and that it cannot be destroyed, except by the all-wise God who created it. Gentlemen, I repeat, I sincerely thank you for the respect manifested on this occasion, and for the expressions of approbation and confidence please to accept my thanks.

The leader of the delegation replied:

MR. President, on behalf of this delegation, I return you my sincere thanks for your kind, generous, aye, magnanimous, expressions of kindly feeling to the people of the South.

The visitors then retired.

ENJOYING A VACATION.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury CHANLER has gone North on a short tour to recruit his health. Mr. CHANLER has been closely engaged in his official duties since his appointment as Assistant Secretary, generally putting in about 15 hours out of the 24 in the Secretary's office; and this close confinement has weighed so heavily upon his health as to require recreation as a means of restoration.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day are $2,219,184. There were 130 patents issued during the week ending to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEADE.

Gen. MEADE and staff reached Richmond yesterday, on his return from his Southern tour of inspection.

MR. SEWARD IN RICHMOND.

Secretary SEWARD, his son FREDERICK, Mrs. FRED. SEWARD and Miss SEWARD, arrived at Richmond on the *River Queen*, at 2 o'clock yesterday. Gov. PEIRPOINT and Major-Gen. TERRY were on the wharf, waiting their arrival. The party, in open carriages, rode through the burnt district and the principal streets of the city, and rested for a few minutes in the Governor's mansion. Gov. SEWARD expressed himself much pleased with his visit, and promised to visit various portions of Virginia in October, when he will be the guest of Gov. PEIRPOINT. About 3 o'clock the party reëmbarked and started for Washington, and arrived here this morning.

SCOTCHMEN COMING TO VIRGINIA.

A Scotch agent now here has, we understand, secured a large tract of land in Virginia, where a colony of Scotch emigrants will settle in November or December.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

The President to-day appointed WM. HAMPHILL JONES to discharge the duties of First Comptroller of the Treasury during the absence of R. W. TAYLOR, Esq., the Comptroller.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

JOHN GREENOR, of New-Mexico, was to-day appointed by President JOHNSON Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

MUSTERING OUT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 44.—Orders and instructions relative to the muster out of certain volunteers, viz.: Organizations of colored troops enlisted in Northern States and certain white troops in various armies and departments.

ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORED TROOPS ENLISTED IN NORTHERN STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1865.

"TELEGRAM."

To the Commanding General Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.:

The Secretary of War directs that all organizations of colored troops in your department, which were enlisted in the Northern States, be mustered out of service immediately.

The musters out, discharges, and payments will be made under the regulations promulgated in general orders No. 94, current series, from this office. Please forward to this office, without delay, a list of the regiments and independent companies to be discharged under this order, giving therein for each the strength present and absent. Respectively acknowledge receipt of this. THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

Orders similar to the foregoing, dated Sept. 8, were sent to the Commanding Generals of the Departments of Virginia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

MEMORANDA.

AUG. 21, 1865.

Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department of Arkansas, was directed to muster out 3,000 additional troops of his command.

AUG. 24, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER commanding the Department of the East, was directed to cause the two remaining independent companies of the Maine Coast Guards to be mustered out.

SEPT. 1, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER was directed to relieve from duty for muster out, Companies A and B, New-Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and Company D, First Battalion, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

SEPT. 8, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington, was ordered to reduce the volunteer force in his command six thousand commissioned officers and enlisted men of all arms.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

MONEY FROM THE SOUTH.

Capt. J. B. JONES, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, arrived here to-day from Augusta, Ga., by the way of New-York, bringing with him about 1,100 pounds of gold and silver bullion, with a small amount of coin, of the aggregate value of perhaps $200,000. This wealth was recovered by the Treasury Agent, and is said to be a part of the spoil captured from JEFFERSON DAVIS. Capt. JONES has delivered the money to the Treasurer of the United States.

THE MISSISSIPPI DIFFERENCE.

The following is a correct version of the correspondence between the President and Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi: On the 19th ult. Gov. SHARKEY issued a proclamation, calling on the people of the State to organize under the militia laws of the State in each county a force to detect and apprehend criminals and prevent crime. The President saw this proclamation, and, it is supposed, approved it, as he issued no order countermanding it. On the 29th of August, the President received a dispatch from Hon. CARL SCHURZ, expressing fears of the propriety of Gov. SHARKEY's course, and deprecating any action by the President adverse to the order issued by Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, the Department Commander. The President, under date of Aug. 30, telegraphed Mr. SCHURZ as follows:

"I presume Gen. SLOCUM will issue an order interfering with Gov. SHARKEY's efforts to restore the functions of the State without first consulting the government and giving reasons for such proposed interference. It is believed that there can be organized in each county a force of citizens or militia to suppress crime, restore order, and enforce the civil authority of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army and withdraw to a great extent the forces from the States and reduce the enormous expenses of the government. If there were any danger from the organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress on the first appearance of any movement insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Governments. Gen. WASHINGTON declared that the people or the militia were the army of the Constitution or the army of the United States; and as soon as it is practicable the original design of the government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the foundation of the Republic. The people must be trusted with their government; and, if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union. The main object of Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ' mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of the State government, requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties, as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least, without advising the government of the intended interference.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

By direction of the President a copy of this was ordered to be given to Gov. SHARKEY. On Sept. 2, the President received a dispatch from Gov. SHARKEY, stating that Gen. SLOCUM had issued an order preventing the execution of his proclamation of Aug. 19, and acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the dispatch sent to Gen. SCHURZ on the 30th ult., which dispatch Gov. SHARKEY earnestly requested permission to publish. To this request the President replied by telegraph: "My dispatch was not intended for publication; but you can make such use of it as you deem best." The same day the following dispatch was sent to Gen. SLOCUM:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Slocum, &c., &c., &c.:

Upon the 19th of August, Gov. SHARKEY issued a proclamation calling for the formation of military companies in each county, to detect criminals, prevent crime and preserve good order in places where the military forces of the United States were insufficient to do so. If you have issued any order countermanding this proclamation, or interfering with its execution, you will at once revoke it. Acknowledge the receipt of this order, and telegraph your action.

By order of the President of the United States.

T. T. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the first paragraph of this order appended to the proclamation announcing the appointment of a Provisional Governor for Mississippi, which reads:

"And I do hereby direct that the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, and assist the said Provisional Government in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A Long Discussion About Witnesses—Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Wilson and Others.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

After the record of Saturday had been read, Mr. BAKER brought to the attention of the commission a matter in relation to witnesses for the defence, which, he thought, it would be better to attend to at this time. The Judge-Advocate had suggested to him that it might be a subject outside of his own authority, and therefore properly belonged to the court. Some time before this trial commenced, the gentlemen who were then acting as the prisoner's counsel requested that a number of witnesses for the defence should be sent for, and on their application this was done. Some of them could not be found, and others, who were found, had not yet reported. The reason for this neglect the counsel for the defence did not know. Since the trial had been progressing matters were developed which showed the necessity of other witnesses being summoned, in order to meet new points brought out in the trial. Those witnesses were scattered, mostly in Georgia, and may be found in a few days; but in some places there were no mails or other means of reaching them by written communications; therefore it was not probable they could be reached by the time they were wanted to testify in this court. Under these circumstances it was for the government to say whether the defendant should have the facilities which the government could afford, or whether he must be deprived entirely of these witnesses. It was an absolute necessity that the defendant should have the witnesses in this way or not at all. The counsel believed this defendant could show an ample defence. This was their sincere belief, and it was for them to ask that the prisoner have the means of making his defence. If it was within the jurisdiction of this court, he asked that a messenger be dispatched with subpenaes for such persons, whom he felt it absolutely necessary to summon for the defence of the accused. The Judge-Advocate had shown every disposition to procure the attendance of witnesses, so far as making out subpenaes was concerned, and so far as it was within the means of the defence to give their names, as had been required by the Judge-Advocate. Some sixty or seventy were in New-York. After sifting them they came to the conclusion that only seven or ten of them would be required; and now that the trial was approaching an end, he repeated that the witnesses he had asked for were absolutely necessary for the prisoner's defence. They would not put the government to any unnecessary expense. So far as relates to New-York, Richmond, and in the neighborhood, the witnesses would be sent for at the expense of the defence. But further south, there being greater difficulties and increased expenses, it became absolutely necessary that the government should grant the accommodation in the manner requested. He (Mr. Baker) would be ready with the list of witnesses to-morrow, in order that the messenger might leave at once.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN replied that the court were aware that from time to time he had urged that the rule be complied with, namely, that a list of witnesses be furnished. That had not been fully done, and this morning the court was called upon to meet the request of the counsel, that another special messenger be sent South. He said four weeks ago that one would be dispatched to secure witnesses, more for the defence than for the prosecution. Those for the latter were mainly here. At the time the bailiff went to the Old Capitol Prison, and after the defendant had been furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications against him, a list of witnesses was made out by the prisoner, supervised by Messrs. Hughes, Denver, and Peck, at that time his counsel, to which was attached this indorsement by Capt. Wirz: "The above-named witnesses are all I require in my case." All of these witnesses, excepting four or five, were here; their absence was accounted for by the fact that several are in Europe, and the others in Texas. He had only to say that if in the progress of this trial it was believed by the counsel for the defence that additional witnesses were necessary, it was only fair to the government that the counsel should give a list of the witnesses and where they could be found, and also what they expect to prove by them. He asked that there be no delay and no unnecessary expenses to the prosecution in this matter. The government was trying to do what was fair. Witnesses in the South could be procured by telegraphing to the nearest military posts. On Saturday he subpenaed forty witnesses for the defence, and placed postage stamps on the envelopes for mailing. As fast as the counsel had furnished him with the names of witnesses he had issued subpenaes. He did not know what more the government could do.

Mr. BAKER said it might be well, in reply to the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate, to call attention to the fact, that many witnesses who had been subpenaed for the prosecution had been examined on the part of the government, and sometimes witnesses complained that improper language had been used to them to draw out of them something for the prosecution. He hardly believed the Judge-Advocate would attempt to use the influence of the government to frighten or press out of our witnesses anything for the prosecution, and he would not charge it. But the witnesses came here under very peculiar circumstances; many of them feel it necessary to say and do all they can to leave a favorable impression with the government officers to show their friendship or good feeling to the government. Witnesses had remarked to him when he asked them how they would testify: "Why, do you suppose I will leave anything undone to save my own head." This, Mr. BAKER said, without requiring any pressure on the part of the officers of the government, would account for the witnesses' summoned for the defence appearing willing, as the Judge-Advocate said, to testify for the prosecution. Mr. Baker, in continuation, remarked that the absence of the witnesses referred to necessitated the presence of others to fill their place. With regard to the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate, that he should make an affidavit of what he proposed to prove by each witness, he really could not do so for want of time; the court would have to adjourn for a week to enable him to do so. Unless he could have this done, the greater portion of the defence would be useless, unless they could have their witnesses here.

The court, after deliberating with closed doors, announced its decision relative to the witnesses, viz: That the defendant should present to the court affidavits to the names of the several witnesses, their places of residence and reasonable grounds that they can be found; and secondly to the facts he expects and believes he can prove by each of them; from this the court may determine the materiality of the evidence and to order the witnesses accordingly.

Mr. BAKER said the court understood from his remarks that with all the time the counsel could give to this subject they could not with their other duties now draw up separate affidavits. He was willing, however, to do anything in his power to give the prisoner a fair defence; and must from necessity after the prosecution had closed, ask for a few days in order to attend to what the court required, even if he had to work day and night, so that the subpenaes might be sent as soon as possible.

The court said it would be better to grant the time now than after a while, and not when the prosecution is closed. That involved time to make the affidavits and to send a messenger to Georgia, Texas and elsewhere.

Mr. BAKER replied that they had no witnesses beyond New-Orleans.

The court said they were disposed to grant the time; but the question was whether they should do so now or after a while.

Mr. BAKER suggested that if they waited until after the prosecution had ended, many things would have been developed for which they could provide in their summoning of witnesses. If the court adjourned now the counsel would lose a great deal of time. But after the prosecution closed the counsel must have time to look over what the government witnesses had testified to, and if they had an opportunity they could confine the witnesses for the defence to particular points.

The court replied that an affidavit as to what the prisoner proposed to prove must be appended to the name of each witness, or the prisoner could state his belief.

Mr. BAKER said the President of the Court, being a lawyer, knew that lawyers always shaped the affidavits.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—And there are two of you.

Gen. BRAGG said the counsel must have been apprised of the names of witnesses and what they would swear to, or else the application was made in bad faith. If the defendant found out the names of the witnesses, all that was necessary to be done was to consult with the defendant and draw out the facts which he expected to prove by those whose names he handed in this morning.

Mr. BAKER replied that it required time. The court could give it to him by adjourning. He must have time to know how to shape things.

Major-Gen. THOMAS said that this question was pretty well opened the first week; he knew it as well then as he did now. He knew what the defence would be, and it was too late to ask the court for further time.

Mr. BAKER—I only asked the court to send a courier.

The COURT—You heard the ruling.

Mr. BAKER repeated what appeared to his mind to be the difficulty in the way.

Gen. BRAGG—How long will it require you to draw the affidavits?

Mr. BAKER—Two or three days working steady. There are twenty or thirty witnesses. I could state generally what we expect to prove, and do this at the Judge-Advocate's office with the aid of a reporter. This could be done without an adjournment of the court.

The COURT—Very well, the question is settled.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN requested that a portion of the remarks of the counsel be read, reflecting upon himself and associate, Maj. HOSMER.

Mr. Baker said he would not have the Judge-Advocate rest under a wrong impression.

The official reporter then read the exceptionable words given in the former part of this report.

Mr. BAKER—There's no reflection there.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE—The language is improper; it censures the Judge-Advocate, and leaves a clear inference that the counsel believes that they, in the preliminary examination, used improper means to influence the witnesses. I pronounce the whole thing false. The preliminary examination was conducted by Major HOSMER and myself, and made with all fairness and courtesy, and in the presence of the officers of the court, and reporters, and witnesses. I do not recollect of any such case, and I am sure nothing has occurred to justify the remark, which I pronounce false. I ask the court to order an investigation, so that the counsel may sustain his speech by proofs, and that the officer or officers found derelict in the particular of acting unprofessionally, may be dealt with by this court. This is due to the Judge-Advocate.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS—We should know the names of the witnesses referred to by the counsel.

Mr. BAKER—I thought I was careful in giving the impression of the witness' talk to me. I thought I was very careful not to leave any impression that the Judge-Advocate could be guilty of any such thing. It may be enough for me to say that I have too high an opinion of the Judge-Advocate to believe he did any such thing; but when witnesses come here they feel they are under those restraints which we cannot feel, because we are not in their position. I must let them go for what they are worth. I do not think the Judge-Advocate is guilty of this thing, and I want no such construction put upon my language.

Major-Gen. WALLACE—The language is equivalent to a charge, not only against the Judge-Advocate, but against some person connected with the government, and it not made in the form of a charge by the counsel of the defendant, it comes at least in an accusatory statement from witnesses. If the things stated are true, it is certainly in the power of the counsel to give the names of the witnesses.

Mr. BAKER—I don't know them.

Major-Gen. WALLACE—It is necessary to have an investigation as to whether any improper attempt has been made by persons belonging to this court to influence witnesses in their testimony. It is an impeachment, indirectly, of the Judge-Advocate of the court, and an impeachment direct of the government in whose name this prosecution proceeds. For my part, I think the motion of the Judge-Advocate eminently proper.

After further conversation by members of the court, Gen. Bragg said as Mr. Baker made the charge he was under obligation to substantiate it.

Mr. BAKER—You are a lawyer, and therefore know what the usual courtesy is; I thought I guarded my language very carefully.

Gen. WALLACE—If any officer has used any improper means to influence witnesses you may be sure he will be punished.

Mr. BAKER—I have at no time charged that any officer connected with this court is guilty of any such thing.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—We understand you then to retract?

Mr. BAKER—I retract any inference that the Judge-Advocate did any such thing.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—Or any body else?

Mr. BAKER—Why, surely, I cannot take my words back.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—I hope you will sustain them by proof.

Mr. BAKER—I make no charges.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—Certain journals adverse to the government have gathered up just such charges against it and the court. Unless the officers demand some proof of the truth of the charges which have been made here so flippantly, the Judge-Advocate must rest under the imputation. Unless the counsel should retract altogether, the court should demand the proof.

Mr. BAKER—If the gentlemen can find the charge let them do so.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—You say improper influences have been used.

Mr. BAKER—The reporter has got what I said; it is the language of witnesses.

The COURT—We want to know who the witnesses are.

Mr. BAKER—How can I know? They take me aside and tell me. There are no charges made. I have denied any intention or thought of making charges.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—We are to infer from your remarks that you used your language with care. You must have matured it.

Mr. BAKER—By reading my remarks it can be seen how careful I was.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—You cannot then give us the name of a single witness.

Mr. BAKER—I know none of my own witnesses, except two or three.

Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN—Such remarks did not come from any soldiers who had been at Andersonville.

Mr. BAKER replied, the objectionable remarks had been been made by a couple who caught him by the arm. He meant no disrespect by the repetition, but merely mentioned them in illustration.

Major.-Gen. GEARY—There are but two classes of witnesses; to which one did they belong?

Mr. BAKER—I don't know; I did not ask whether they were witnesses for us or not.

Several other members of the court took part in the conversation.

Major-Gen. WALLACE—I suggest that the court give until to-morrow morning to enable the counsel to furnish the name of the witness.

Mr. BAKER—If I can think of the name of the witness, I will.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE—If such language is used, it is proper you should call our attention to it.

Mr. BAKER—If I can I will furnish the name.

Major-Gen. Wilson was then called to the stand. He testified that he was a Captain of Engineers and a Major-General of Volunteers; he had been operating in Alabama and Georgia with a cavalry corps, in the military division of the Mississippi; he was now stationed at Macon; the rebels during the war drew supplies from Central Alabama and Georgia, which could have furnished sufficient supplies to Andersonville. There were ample means of affording comforts to the prison, which he examined about the 1st of July; he saw the remnants of only ten sheds; the barracks for the troops were fair; shelters could have easily been erected for the Union prisoners, as there was plenty of timber in the neighborhood; just such a place as troops would like to encamp in for wood and water, if they wanted to Winter; it would not have been necessary to transport timber more than a mile; there was plenty of black labor in the country; the difficulty was in getting rid of the negroes; thirty men a day would have cut wood enough for 15,000 men; in Winter the allowance of wood in the army is just double what it is in Summer; and, therefore, 60 men in one day could have cut enough for 15,000 men in Winter; on his arrival at Macon, his first inquiry was as to the condition of the Andersonville prison, and who was responsible for it; he sent two officers there; he sent Lieut. Vandebrook and Captain, now Mayor Noyes. On their return they reported that the man Wirz was still there. He immediately ordered Major Noyes to return and arrest Capt. Wirz, which he did, and brought him to Macon, where he was kept several days, when he was brought before him. He was then remanded to prison, and he requested that he might be brought to trial. No protection was ever granted to Capt Wirz through Gen. Wilson, who ordered his arrest for the purpose of bringing him to trial, and excepted him from the benefit of the capitulation of Johnston to Sherman. The witness gave a particular description of the grounds at the Andersonville prison, stating that the prisoners had generally burrowed in the ground for shelter, particularly on the hillside; these holes were about the size of the ordinary Wheeler tents, holding two or four men.

On the cross-examination he said he stepped down into several of the excavations; he saw no tunneling under the stockade; he wrote a letter, simply saying the man Wirz had been arrested, and that he believed him guilty of the infliction of punishment on prisoners at Andersonville, and that the miscreant be brought to justice. In order that the whole thing might be investigated, he wished the court to understand he had great latitude as to power; he was there to do as he pleased, and in the interests of the government required; there were 250 Union prisoners at Andersonville when he reached there; they were nothing but shadows, and could not be moved without endangering their lives; many died after they were brought into his lines.

By Major-Gen. GEARY—Did you offer any safe conduct for Capt. Wirz' return? A.—No, except to protect him until I delivered him into such hands as the Secretary of War might direct. My officers said they had risked their own lives to protect him; and but for Major Noyes, the post guard at Chattanooga, he would have been killed.

Willis Van Buren was cross-examined, and said he saw clothing sent by the Sanitary Commission on rebel soldiers.

George Welling testified as to the resources of the country in and around Andersonville.

Patrick Bradley related what he had seen in Andersonville in the matter of cruelty.

John H. Fisher (colored) and *Henry C. Bull* also testified regarding events in the same locality.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Election in Maine—No Excitement—Very Light Vote—Party Division is About the Same Ratio as Last Year.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 11.

The State election took place to-day and passed off very quietly.

Up to this hour, (6 P. M.,) very few returns have come in, but they indicate that the State vote will probably not exceed 75,000, against 112,000 last year, and that the Republican majorities will be about 15,000, against 19,000 last year.

The official vote of Portland foots up for Governor, CONY, Republican, 1,711; HOWARD, Democrat, 768. Last year Portland gave CONY 2,769, and HOWARD 1,786. Republican majority this year 943, against 983 last year, with a falling off in the aggregate vote of 2,876.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Towns.	Cony, Rep.	Howard, Dem.	Last year. Rep.	Last year. Dem.
Bangor	888	97	1,668	791
Bath	794	177	945	334
Saco	587	308	—	—
Biddeford	568	672	—	—
Eastport	304	164	—	—
Ellsworth	588	163	—	—

Seventy-three towns give Cony 17,246; Howard, 9,313; against last year, Cony, 22,516; Howard, 15,879.

THIRD DELPATCH.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 11.—11:30 P. M.

So little interest is felt in this election that many towns have failed to send their returns to the nearest telegraph office. We have, however, returns from 99 towns, which gave last year an aggregate vote of 47,211, while the aggregate vote of the State was 111,986, so that we have returns from about three-sevenths of the State.

The vote in 99 towns gives CONEY, 22,421; HOWARD, 11,765; against last year—CONEY, 28,104; HOWARD, 19,107. The Republican majority this year in these towns is 10,656; againt last year, 8,999. Republican net gain, 1659; relative gain about 4,000. The majority in the State last year, exclusive of the soldiers, was 16,241. If the same relative gain continue throughout the State the Republican majority will neprly reach 20,000.

The aggregate vote of the State will reach nearly 80,000, of which CONEY will have about 50,000, against 62,529 last year, and HOWARD about 30,000, against 46,287 last year. These calculations are made exclusive of the soldiers' vote, which was last year, CONEY, 3,054; HOWARD, 116, which swelled CONEY's majority to 19,180. The Republicans have made a gain in representatives, of which, however they had all but about thirty last year, with the entre Senate.

Mexico and New-Orleans—Gen. Slocum.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 11.

The steamers *Guiding Star*, *Monterey* and *Geo. Washington*, from New-York, have arrived.

The *Times* Jackson special says: "It is credibly rumored that Major-Gen. SLOCUM has tendered his resignation in consequence of the President's indorsement of SHARKEY's action. The *News* predicts that the colored troops will be marched out of the State for muster out or transfer to another locality.

"An engine and one passenger car were percipitated down a high embankment, near Clinton, Miss., recently. Fortunately none hurt."

The Matamoras *Monitor* contains interesting correspondence between Gens. MEJIA and STEELE. The former complains that CORTINAS fired on a body of Imperialists, while the Bandits were taking refuge in Texas.

Gen. STEELE replies, regretting the violation of international laws, and stating that it was against his express injunction to CORTINAS, who, he said, had complained of a similar outrage on the part of MIJRA's men.

The National Telegraphic Union.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 11.

The National Telegraphic Union met this afternoon, at the Concert Hall of the Opera House, and was called to order by President HAMMOND. The reports of the President, Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary were read. After some other preliminary business the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, to await the arrival of several delegates now en route. All the Northern States are represented in the convention.

Movements of the Rebel Breckinridge.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 11.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE arrived here this morning, per *Hibernia*. He proceeds to Montreal this afternoon by rail.

IMMIGRATION.

Remarkable Increase of Travel from the Old World to the New.

Organized and Official Protection for the Comers.

The Old System and Its Abuses—Robbery, Rascality, Outrage and Wickedness.

The Necessity for Legislative Interference.

The Commissioners of Emigration—Who They Are, and What They Do—Who Created and Who Opposed Them.

Organized charity and incorporated benevolence are very different matters from individual almsgiving and spontaneous assistance to those in distress. It is one thing to give a passing beggar a dime, and quite another to provide dimes and homes for tens of thousands of needy people. Of all cities in this country—of all places in the world, in fact—New-York is at present, as it has been at any time during the last ten years, the field *par excellence* for the operations of an enlarged and catholic spirit of genuine charity. The gateway of the vast Western prairies is the Castle Garden portal; the entrance to the boundless resources of the continent is the sliding-door at the Battery. Through these come monthly thousands upon thousands of boned and sinewed men and women, anxious for employment, flushed with the hope of fortune and independence, spurred on to exertion by the recollection of past miseries and the memory of dear ones yet suffering in the hovels they have left behind. How are they to be met, how provided for, how kept from pauperism and consequent distress, how taught the road to success, how put into the path of honorable labor, how kept from the rolls of the almshouse, how compelled to look out for themselves, and thus made trustworthy, desirable citizens of the commonwealth? These and other like questions have for years occupied the attention of the practical minds among us, and with the emergency came the relief. This relief is found in the organization known as the

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION

whose existence since 1847 has been marked by a continuous succession of charities, kindnesses and deeds of benevolence to the ignorant wanderers from the old world.

We chanced yesterday to witness a practical working of their operations at Castle Garden, whereby a whole cargo, many hundreds of curious, homesick, anxious, needy and utterly astray emigrants were welcomed, encouraged, instructed and cared for. It was not a scene for a painter—no skillful brush could faithfully depict its mysteries and miseries, but it was a scene for the benevolent and the lover of his kind. So thoroughly were they and we impressed with the hearty *savior faire* of the active intelligent officials, that while the passengers were delighted at the helping hand, we determined that the people should be informed of the workings of an institution of which many have heard, though but few have observed.

In explanation of the

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK

upon the hands of the commission we publish herewith a memorandum of the number of emigrants of all nationalities that have passed through their hands, from the date of their existence down to the 1st of September, 1865:

YEARS.	Ireland...	Germany.	England..	Scotland.	France...
1847	52,946	53,180	8,864	2,354	3,330
1848	91,061	51,973	23,062	6,415	2,734
1849	112,591	55,705	28,321	8,840	2,683
1850	117,038	45,535	28,163	6,772	3,462
1851	163,306	69,919	28,553	7,302	5,964
1852	118,131	118,611	31,551	7,694	8,868
1853	113,164	119,644	27,126	6,456	7,470
1854	82,204	176,986	30,578	4,909	7,986
1855	43,043	52,892	22,938	4,240	4,174
1856	44,276	56,113	23,787	4,723	2,984
1857	57,119	80,974	28,622	5,170	3,069
1858	25,075	31,874	12,324	2,718	1,786
1859	32,652	28,270	10,375	2,325	1,532
1860	47,330	37,899	11,361	1,617	1,549
1861	25,784	27,139	5,632	659	1,200
1862	32,217	27,740	7,975	692	1,187
1863	92,157	35,002	18,757	1,937	1,303
1864	89,399	57,446	23,710	3,126	1,804
1865	48,266	41,862	18,315	2,292	848
Total	1,387,857	1,168,764	390,014	80,241	65,929

Totals—Ireland	1,387,857	
Germany	1,168,764	
England	390,014	
Scotland	80,241	
France	65,933—	3,092,809
In addition to which there came from		
Switzerland	50,365	
Holland	21,768	
Wales	21,111	
All other places	76,805—	170,049
Grand total to September, 1865		3,262,858

From these figures, official data, it will be seen that an immensity of detailed labor is devolved upon whomsoever undertakes to provide for them, and from them also may be inferred some faint appreciation of the fearful condition of things in

THE OLDEN TIME,

when there was no bulwark between the unprotected emigrant and the ten thousand scoundrels who cheated and maltreated them. A brief review of the state of things at that time will serve as a fit introduction to the system initiated by THURLOW WEED, Archbishop HUGHES, and other men of like calibre. Leaving their huts in Ireland, their squats in Germany, their poverty in England, and their hovels in Wales, the emigrants, having heard of the fields of plenty in America, bid farewell to their fellow-sufferers and hie them hither. Group meets group upon the deck of the ship—old women whose teeth and hair are remembered with the dreams of the past, old men whose tottering limbs knock lazily together, stout, stalwart sprigs from any number of unpronounceable counties in Ireland, rosy-cheeked flaxen-haired girls from the interior of Germany, timid, irresolute boys, romping girls, crying children and squalling babies—all stand embarrassed on the deck of the ship, companioned by their chests and bundles, their tin pans and flat-irons, their little wooden stools and coal scuttles, their bags of clothing and their boxes of provisions. Confusion worse confounded reigns apparently before and all about them; they are hustled here, ordered there, pushed rudely by shouting mates, pulled roughly by aye-aying sailors, until in despair they descend with a faint and qualmish feeling into the bowels of the ship, into the depth of the sea monster. In olden times, when merchant ships did the passenger trade, there were no permanent sleeping arrangements for obvious reasons. The ship's list, which this voyage shows seven hundred passengers and but little freight, may next trip exhibit many tons of cargo and but few passengers—freight doesn't need bunks, and when passengers come along, temporary shelving answers every purpose.

Huddled together then are men, women and children. They are all utter strangers, speaking different tongues, used to each other in no possible mode of life, each man despondent, each woman fearful, each child hungry, thirsty, dirty and uncomfortable. The ship glides from the pier into the stream; the tug puffs and blows until she is far out upon the channel; far away from the headland the sails are set, and, regardless of aught save speed and safety, the Cap-

tain assumes command. A hurried glance at the possibilities and probabilities of the trip will suffice. Coming from the country, the emigrants know nothing of the water, still less of the ship. The motion sickens them, the strange noises frighten them, the coarse sailors intimidate them. As best they can, each one takes care of himself. Men are selfish, women are careless, and the poor little children neglected, cry aloud with heart-grief and bodily discomfort. Night comes on; none know how or where to sleep, their hunger is unappeased, their questions are unanswered, their wants unheeded. Grant that the weather is pleasant; sea-sickness is inevitable, and no one who has passed through that fearful sensation need be told how utterly regardless one becomes of the ordinary demands of society. Sick, hundreds together, men and women lying promiscuously about the hot and crowded hold, with no sense of shame, no desire for decency, no restraint upon action, no fear of consequences; what wonder is it that so many hundreds of honest, well-behaved persons, leaving the other side with good intentions and a fair moral status, find themselves on the piers of New-York broken up in the foundations of all that is womanly, correct and desirable. And in case of a storm, what pen can trace or unaccustomed brain suggest the terrors, the fears, the agony, through which the timid rustic, surrounded by a trembling wife and clinging children, must endure; the rush of the waves, the whistling of the wind, the rolling, pitching, and tumbling of the ship, the shoutings of the sailors, the upsetting of dishes, and lamps, and baggage, the screams of women and children, the long suspense, the momentary anticipation of instant death; these are elements which enter into the life and experiences of every emigrant who comes hither by sailing vessel.

And when by good fortune the ship reaches her destination, rascally runners seize their luggage and demand their money. The men are sent robbed and distraught into the street, the women are turned adrift or dragged into dens for the vilest purposes, bogus railway tickets are palmed upon the unsuspicious men, and the golden land stands uncovered in hideous deformity before the astonished eye of the disappointed and despoiled adventurer. This state of things lasted for a long time, but by some stupendous rascality became notorious, when it was investigated by the city authorities, who instituted the system of

PAUPER BONDS,

which lasted until 1847, when by the exertions of Mr. WEED and others the present system was adopted. The abuses of the bond system cannot be overstated. We stand appalled by the official record of the organized cruelties and rascalities inflicted upon the emigrants by the men to whom the city had confided their care. The working of the system was as follows: From the owners of ships the city exacted bonds to the effect that the passengers brought here should not at any time within a specified period become a charge to the city. These bonds could be commuted by the payment of a small sum *per cap.* on the arrival of the vessel. This commutation business caused the rise of a set of men known as

SHIP-BROKERS

who assumed the responsibility of the passenger in the place of the owners, taking the money direct from them, and providing hospitals of their own on this island and also on Long Island, where they lodged and tended the paupers or sick. They gave bonds to the city, having first received the commutation fee from the owners of the vessels. We have not space to detail the outrages perpetrated by these villains. They fed the poor people on stuff not fit for swine, they kept them poorly clad, worked them to skin and bone, whipped and tortured and neglected them, left dead bodies for days in the ward of a hospital whose floors were thick with the sick and dying—in fact they did such abominably wicked and atrocious deeds that humanity stood appalled in face of their disclosure, and an indignant public was with difficulty restrained from laying violent hands on the wretches guilty of the atrocities. The report of a committee which investigated the hospitals and their working contains pages of sin and misery the like of which no novel from the fertile brain of DUMAS has paralleled. The city government was forced by public sentiment to remove the living, rotting remnants of mankind from the vulture care of these harpies to Blackwell's Island, where they were cared for with comparative kindness. The Comptroller then reported that they had cost the city $250,000. He was directed to prosecute the ship-brokers whose bonds for the support of the paupers were held by the city. Nothing but judgments were realised; they had no property that could be touched.

Under the protection of the city authorities matters went along for some time, but the abuses thrived and the abusers fattened. One plan by which the people here were robbed was this: Parties down town would advertise a large number of ships as belonging to their line—ships with which they were in no way connected, but for whom they, as could any one else, acted as runners. They also advertised as bankers. The poor Irish or German emigrant, desirous of sending funds home, would deposit with these parties, take a check or draft on some bank in Ireland, or elsewhere, and that was the last of it. The ship-brokers cheated on all hands. One of them, not worth $25,000, gave bonds amounting to over $3,500,000, and another to over $7,000,000.

Finally matters had assumed such a shape that it became necessary for the welfare of the city and the credit of her name that something should be done, and as we learn by a speech recently delivered by Mr. WEED, he, in connection with Archbishop HUGHES, ANDREW CARRIGAN, THOS. MCELRATH, ADDISON GARDINER, and JOHN E. DEVLIN determined to put a stop to the infernal system, and initiate a reform worthy of the age and of the subject. They framed and presented a bill at Albany incorporating the present board, and by skillful legislation secured its passage despite the persistent and virulent opposition of shipping merchants, runners, boarding-house keepers, baggage smashers, and all that set.

THE COMMISSION WAS ORGANIZED

May 5, 1847, with Messrs. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JAS. BOORMAN, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, ROBERT B. MINTURN, D. CADWALLADER COLDEN, JACOB HARVEY, as its members. They went to work at once, but met with no official aid or encouragement from the Common Council or the Mayor. Still they were determined and succeeded in much, but, although the commissioners reformed many abuses, and contributed largely to the welfare of the emigrants, there were evils beyond their reach. The "boarding-houses," "ticket swindling," and "scalping" continued and increased. To make an end of these, another appeal was made to the Legislature. A law was passed, designating "Castle Garden" as an emigrant depot, requiring all emigrant passengers to be landed there, under the auspices of the commissioners, one of whom, JOHN A. KENNEDY, the present efficient Superintendent of Police, was designated as superintendent. And here commenced a long and bitter warfare: all who lived by plundering the emigrants united to break over this barrier, affording, as it did, a safe and pleasant temporary retreat and sanctuary for the stranger.

The combination, embracing boarding-house keepers, ticket agents, baggage smashers and runners, was strong, politically and otherwise. Many of them had become wealthy upon their ill-gotten gains. The then Mayor of the city sympathized and acted with them. But after a long struggle they were beaten off, and the emigrants found protection within the walls of "Castle Garden." The warfare did not, however, end here. The ticket agents transferred themselves to Europe, commencing and successfully carrying on their depredations on the other side of the Atlantic. Thousands of emigrants arrived with railroad tickets purchased abroad, for which they had paid not only double and treble the regular fare, but upon their arrival here they found themselves with bogus tickets and bogus drafts. Innocent and unprotected girls came consigned to houses of prostitution.

These infernal practices became unendurable, and the commissioners decided promptly to send an agent to Europe. They selected ROBERT MURRAY, then an employe in the Garden, and now United States Marshal, for that duty. Mr. MURRAY, receiving letters from Gov. MARCY, then Secretary of State, departed, and visiting England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Prussia, Germany and Holland, and by conferences with Cabinet Ministers, was enabled to break up the foreign ticket agencies, "root and branch."

Thus started the commission whose labors at

CASTLE GARDEN,

multiform and never ending, do more toward protecting the millions who come here from abroad than do all the laws of the country, the State and the city combined. As prefaced we yesterday witnessed a practical operation of their system. Passing through the mud and sticks and stones which disfigure the Battery, snuffing disgustfully the fearful smell which just now monopolizes the air currents of that locality, we entered the police-guarded portal of Castle Garden. Behind us we left a crowd of villainous-looking runners, whose flash jewelry and loud dress should warn any man of common sense of their ill-breeding; a gathering of women, some of whom waited for friends expected, some of whom were bargaining for hire. Other people stood there out of curiosity, including disabled soldiers, beggars, rag-pickers and expressmen. We were shown into the office of Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the present Secretary and General Agent of the Commission, who has been connected with it from its organization, holding his present position since September, 1860. From him we learned many curious and interesting facts. It seems that the whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1864 was 222,338. Of these 39,422 were citizens, or persons not subject to bonds or commutation; and 182,916 were aliens for whom commutation was paid, or bonds executed, showing an increase in alien emigrants of 27,072 over 1863, 106,610 over 1862, 117,387 over 1861, 77,754 over 1860, 103,594 over 1859, 104,327 over 1858, and 857 less than in 1857; whilst the proportion to the average of former years, since 1847, is 8,182 more.

THE IRISH EMIGRANTS

are greater, numerically, than any others. Of these there were 89,706 in 1864. They are mainly of one class—agricultural. The peculiarity of this people is, that they always come in families. Out of any hundred Irish emigrants, ninety-eight will be accompanied on their voyage by their parents, children, or other relatives. Many are sent for by the few who have come out before them, saving from their scant wages sufficient to pay the passage of the rest. But few of them expect to leave New-York. They come for service—the men to dig, the women to work as servants. Very many of them are met at the Garden by friends as poor as themselves, in whom, however, the feeling of hospitality is strong, and who at once provide for them a lodging in their bit of a cabin or room. It has been difficult to ascertain with any degree of exactness the average amount of cash means brought by these people. Many of them have literally nothing—not a cent. Others have, perhaps, a shilling, and some have acknowledged as much as £2 or £3. The probabilities are that the average is not worth estimating—a shilling would probably be a very extravagant allowance.

Nor do they bring much luggage, and what they do bring is of little use. If it was not for the unbounded and really remarkable hospitality of our Irish residents, these emigrants would prove a tremendous burden upon the city; as it is, they find friends easily. The men are drawn off into channels of manual labor, and the women are taken by their friends to

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES

for service. And here it may be well to say that under the care and charge of the commission is a well regulated intelligence office, where servants, fresh as the earliest dawn, can be procured at any time. The name of the girl, the name of the ship, the name of the employer and the rate of wages promised are carefully noted and registered, so that in case of trouble or litigation ample evidence can protect the girl from a swindle. The girls, although green, find in their old friends capable instructors, and are soon initiated into the mysteries of exorbitant demands, "privileges," "days out," &c., &c., so that, although the supply is ever fresh, the demand for untainted servants can never be filled.

THE GERMANS

differ essentially from their fellow emigrants. They come to be sure in families, but there the similitude ends. As a rule the German has fixed ideas and matured plans of operation. The average amount of funds, as nearly as can be estimated, in the hands of each German emigrant, is $100. Many of them have thousands of dollars, others but $20 or $50; but they all have some. They strike at once for the west. Generally they know the town and the State, and their first query is for the ticket office, where they purchase the necessary documents, and then wait anxiously for the departure of the train. Of course it is for the interest of the commission to have the emigrants move away from New-York, as they are responsible only for the poor who remain within the limits of the State. They bring a great deal of luggage, all of which is more or less useful, but a great deal of which is hardly worth the trouble of the voyage. Feather beds, wooden stools, tin kettles, tin coffee pots, flat-irons, coal scuttles, tin canteens, iron pots, pokers, wash-tubs, and many other little articles of like nature, which are carried by old and young, little children often tugging away at a huge cylinder bigger than themselves.

THE ENGLISH AND WELSH

are of course peculiar. The former come generally in couples, and seek employment as coachmen, gardeners, or operatives of some kind. The latter invariably come alone. They are generally miners and have their worldly possessions done up in bags and long valises.

THE MODUS OPERANDI

at the garden is this. In the first place it is proper to say that the immense structure is entirely given up to the use of the commission. Mr. CASSERLY, the supreme and controlling mogul, has, with his numerous clerks, a fine suite of offices, where the clerical and managing duties are performed. Passing thence into the grand old audience-room, where JENNY LIND and GRISI and MARIO have held thousands enraptured by the hour, and where the clean cut notes of KOENIG created an enthusiasm many years ago, and the pompous and befrilled JULLIEN waved his gilded baton or sank exhausted upon his velvet chair of state,—entering this, we found in the centre a number of desks devoted to the clerks of registry, of baggage checking, of ticket selling, &c., &c.; but beside this nothing. There are the great high walls as bare as icebergs, the simple fact of space being regarded. Into this place the emigrants are brought. But to return to the detail.

When a vessel is at hand, Mr. CASSERLY is notified of the fact. She is boarded at Quarantine by one of his officers, who remains with her for the purpose of keeping off runners, boarding-house keepers, and other thieves, until she arrives in the stream, opposite Castle Garden. A tug and barge are then sent to her. The luggage is examined by a custom-house officer, and checked by another from the depot, each passenger receiving a lettered and numbered check for his luggage. The luggage and passengers are then brought by the barge to the pier; the former is taken into the freight department, and the latter are ushered into the large receiving-room, where each one gives his name and destination. Some fifty boarding-house keepers, licensed by the Mayor, are permitted to enter this apartment for the purpose of soliciting customers. These men are compelled to have a regular tariff printed on a card, one of which they give to any man who agrees with them.

THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

is noted carefully by an experienced physician. The names of diseased or crippled persons are noted, that the owners of the ship may be compelled to give greater bonds, and the greatest scrutiny possible is insisted upon by the commissioners into all matters pertaining to bodily condition, before the emigrants are permitted to go beyond the grate gate.

Those who desire to travel can procure tickets on the spot at regular rates, and their luggage is transported free to the depot. Those who are to remain in the city give their checks to the city expressman, who, for a consideration, delivers the luggage. Letters are frequently awaiting parties, with inclosures of money; these are delivered upon proper identification, and receipts taken.

While we were at the garden the ship *Grinnell*, with several hundred passengers from London, came in, and we spent several hours among them watching with interest the many

CURIOUS SCENES

that transpired. Under the courteous conduct of Officer MCDONNOUGH, of Capt. BRACKETT's detailed force, we went upon the dock as the barge with its load of passengers came alongside. First came off the people. Everyone had his or her pack, collection of bundles and packages of every sort and description. The men were unmistakeably English or German, with a very few Irish. They were all young or middle-aged chaps, hardy, healthy, red-cheeked, and very far above the average of their kind. The women ranged from the old crone of seventy to the blooming damsel of sixteen, while children of either sex, in perfect swarms, were dragged along with the baggage. One poor woman was a cripple, and it was only with great struggles that she succeeded in reaching the dock, where all her troubles were forgotten as she swooned in the encircling arms of a son who had impatiently awaited her coming. As soon as they were all upon the pier, all hands began to say good-bye to each other as though they were to part instanter. The officer soon disabused them of this idea by ordering them into the building, saying that they would be together for hours yet.

Ranged *en queue*, or rather in two of them, the Germans went on one side of the counter, while all others went the other. As each approached the clerk he answered the following questions:

1. What's your name?
2. Have you any family with you?
3. Where are you going?

Occasionally the clerk would say, "This isn't the first time you have been in the country; how long ago did you first come?" Invariably he was correct in his judgment, and the man or woman would give the desired information. One man was asked by Officer MCDONNOUGH whether he was a German. "No," said he, "I'm a Dutchman; it's not the same."

One woman who was at the very least 75 years of age, German all over, from the top of her frizzled yellow hair to the toe of her clogs, presented a face of scarred and wrinkled brass, tanned by the sun, hardened by the wind and shriveled by time. "Where are you going?" "To St. Louis." "What are you going to do?" "Buy a farm." "Have you any family with you?" "Only these two boys, grand-children." "Are you in good health?" "Look at me," and she stood as straight as a first-class poplar, and her fist, hard and bony, struck a blow like a trip-hammer on the desk. She passed on.

The vast

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

surprises one. Some people had eight or nine, many had four or five, while twos and threes were the accompaniments of all. One young English lad husbanded a matron with six children, the oldest of whom was not more than eight, and the rest went stair-like down to babydom. One woman with a babe at the breast and an immense bundle in her arms, had three flaxen-haired girls tugging at her skirts, while a little boy not over six years of age labored successfully with a wooden stool with three legs, on which he occasionally rested.

The children were generally cleanly clad and looked, despite the heat of the day, quite comfortable; the women seemed hot and fussy; the men varied from the phlegmatic Teuton who paid for "ten through tickets to St. Louis by the 5 o'clock train," to the snobby little Englishman who sported a cane, a watch-*chain* and a paper collar, and flirted nervously with a frowsy German girl who couldn't understand him.

At last they were all registered, and then the letters were distributed, after which the luggage checks were taken charge of by the expressman, and then the

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS

and missionaries were permitted full swing. The former exhibited cards and talked about board, the latter exhibited tracts and gave advice concerning the city. Many of the passengers went away at once with friends; some of the girls met the sailors outside the gate and started fresh for their career of crime; other women went into the Intelligence Office, where we saw a woman with whom we should hope none of the girls would engage; many lingered about waiting for the departure of the trains; others settled down surrounded by crying children, not knowing exactly what to do next, and soon the excitement subsided, the hose was laid and the water turned on to clean out for the next load.

THE INTRODUCTION OF STEAM

to this branch of trade has done more to encourage the better class of emigration and do away with many of the ills and abuses of the passenger trade, than any other effort. Steamers built expressly for the trade must of necessity be better adapted to the demands thereof than ships which one voyage run full of freight and the next are loaded with passengers. In the latter there is no attempt made to keep the sexes apart; in the former, unless the women are determined to permit it, the men cannot obtain access to their apartment. The two are separated by means of a heavy sliding door, which can be securely barred and bolted on the women's side, and in this apartment no men are permitted to sleep or to go. The trips are shorter, the comforts greater, the dangers less, the possibilities of intrusion by brutal sailors entirely removed, and the advantages to the emigrant, and reflectively upon the community, incalculable. Of the rapid inroad upon the trade made by the steam lines, the following

OFFICIAL SFATEMENT

of the number brought by each line during 1864, will bear convincing evidence:

Name of Steamship Line.	No of Trips.	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Dale or Inman	74	3,310	—	30,476	33,786
Cunard (both)	47	3,148	—	8,542	11,690
Bremen	21	1,073	1,892	8,300	11,265
Hamburg	25	799	1,923	9,273	11,995
National	25	478	55	15,360	15,893
Glasgow	19	179	—	3,512	3,691
Galway	2	16	—	633	649
London and Havre	8	163	54	1,867	2,084
Havre	6	517	25	12	554
Grinnell & Co.	1	12	—	563	575
Total	228	9,695	3,949	78,538	92,182

The entire number brought during the year was 174,485, of which 92,182 came by steamer.

There are many other important matters bearing directly upon the work of this commission, of which more may be said at another time. Space does not permit an allusion even to the beneficent work of the hospitals, the Home of Refuge, or the other charitable homes prepared for the poor and distressed by this commission; but enough has been detailed to convince the public that the interests of an immense population, manifold and diverse in their bearings, are excellently conserved by the gentlemen who give their time, attention and influence to the proper direction of the commission, and by Mr. CASSERLY, the able and experienced agent to whose worth and eminent fitness for his position the best men of the State and city have so abundantly testified.

THE PRESENT BOARD

is composed of the following gentlemen: GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President; Cyrus Curtiss, Vice-President; John P. Cumming, A. A. Low, Elijah F. Purdy, Wilson G. Hunt; Andrew Carrigan, President Irish Emigration Society, ex-officio; A. Schniewind, President German Society, ex-officio; C. Godfrey Guntner, Mayor of New-York, ex-officio; Alfred M. Wood, Mayor of Brooklyn, ex-officio; Bernard Casserly, Secretary and General Agent; Geo. W. Wheeler, Treasurer; James P. Fagan, Superintendent of Ward's Island; Geo. Ford, M. D., Physician-in-Chief; J. Murray Carnochan, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief.

The New Sewerage System Law.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, giving to the Croton Aqueduct Board of New-York "power to devise and frame a plan of sewerage and drainage of the whole of said city," and enacting that the board should lay out the city into as many sewerage districts as they might deem necessary; should make maps or plans of the location, course, size and grade of each sewer and drain proposed for each of the districts, and of the alterations and improvements required in existing sewers, and draw up a complete plan for the proposed sewerage. The board were at the same time authorized to employ such engineers, surveyors and other persons, and to take and acquire such lands, in accordance with the laws, as would be necessary in the prosecution of the work.

It was also provided that the completed plan or map for the drainage of any district should be the permanent plan of the sewerage of the district, subject to certain modifications; and the construction of the work under those plans was to have precedence, and, it was enacted, should not be interfered with by any work connected with other street improvements.

By another provision of the law the board is empowered and directed, upon the completion of the plan of sewerage of any district, and the filing of copies in the offices of the Common Council, the Comptroller, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, to cause printed specifications to be made in accordance with the work proposed to be done, to invite proposals in the manner now required by law, and to contract for the whole or any part of the work. Thus all interference with the work by the Common Council is obviated.

The cost of the work is to be provided for by assessment, the Comptroller being authorized to issue assessment bonds in payment therefor, in accordance with existing laws.

The surveys are not completed, and may not be for a year or two to come, so the districts are not yet all laid out. The city from Twenty-third-street to the uppermost limit of the graded streets—about One Hundred and Fortieth-street—has, however, been surveyed, and the district boundaries formed, and within that area there are eleven districts, each of which is to have its outlet into either the Hudson or East River. Incompleted surveys have been made from Twenty-third-street to Spring-street, and it is expected that five other districts will be provided for. The number of districts and outlets of sewers there will finally be cannot now be precisely stated, but it is estimated at about thirty. A three-square-mile district is bounded nearly by Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue. Some districts will be very small.

The Sewerage Bureau has complete and apparently excellent plans for every branch of the work it has under its control. The new outlets of the main sewers of the districts will, in some cases, be of wrought iron, so that they will resist the action of the tides and require no repairs. The mouths of the new sewers will be lower than the present mouths; though they will not be submerged at extreme low water.

An important change in the construction of the ordinary sewers will be made. Very few great brick drains of the usual size, four feet by two feet eight inches, are to be built, but vitrified pipe of various shapes, and of twelve to about eighteen inches in diameter, will be employed. The expense of sewering what is known as the First District, bounded by Fifty-ninth-street, Central Park, Eighty-sixth-street and Hudson River, 407 acres in extent, under the old method or want of method, would, according to careful estimates, be a little more than a million and a half of dollars; while by the system proposed the cost will not much exceed half a million dollars. The saving will be fully 63 per cent.

This reduction of cost will, at the same time, be attended by increased usefulness of the sewers, decreased expenses of connections with the houses along the lines, and by greater permanence of construction.

THE RACING TURF.

The Fall Meeting of the Hudson County Agricultural Society.

The meeting commences this day at their new grounds at Secaucus, some four or five miles west of Hoboken, to which there is excellent railroad conveyance to and fro, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column.

The programme for to-day embraces a sweepstakes premium of $400 for two year olds, which has closed with nine entries. This will be followed by a premium of $200 for all ages, mile heats; and the third race, announced for the opening day of the meeting is a post stake of $500 for all ages, in a four-mile dash, but we imagine at this present writing this stake will be substituted by another equally satisfactory to the public. There is every prospect that with fine weather the attendance will be large, and sport excellent, as a large number of well known race-horses are on the ground. It is much to be regretted, however, for the sake of the association, that earlier publicity was not given to the programme—but its merits are patent.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE MOOSELAND GOLD COMPANY—DISMISSED.

Some time ago Mr. EDWIN S. BARRETT, of Wall-street, agent for Ex-Governor JOSEPH A. GILMORE, of New-Hampshire, entered complaint at the Halls of Justice against Mr. CHARLES J. ANTHONY, of Worcester, Mass., alleging that that person had persuaded him to invest $15,000 of Ex-Governor GILMORE's money in the stock of the Mooseland Gold Company, under a representation that the Mooseland mines, which are or ought to be in Nova Scotia, yield or ought to yield a clear surplus of $500 a day. Charging that this showing was utterly false, Mr. BARRETT accused Mr. ANTHONY of obtaining money by false pretence, and to answer this charge Justice DOWLING held the latter to bail in $15,000, to appear at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.; but at 10 o'clock neither the complainant nor his counsel had appeared, and on motion of Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, counsel for the defence, Justice DOWLING canceled the defendant's bail-bond, and dismissed the complaint.

BEFORE ALDERMAN JONES—BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.

Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, appeared with EDWARD SASS, of No. 148 Varick-street, a German tailor, who a month or more ago took twenty-four pairs of unmade pantaloons from Mr. JACOB LUX, and instead of making up the goods, according to agreement, sold them to a receiver. When he took the pantaloons, SASS said that he was a tailor, and dwelt at No. 249 East Fourteenth-street; that when his time had expired Mr. LUX sent thither, but learned that no person of the name of SASS was known there. So he gave the case to Officer FIELD. The prisoner was required to find $1,000 bail, and in default, stood committed....At about midnight on Sunday, Patrolman GUNSON, of the Fifth Ward, arrested one CHARLES HAZARD, in York-street, having in his possession forty pounds of tobacco, which he had stolen from Mr. DANIEL C. GALLAGHER's manufactory, at No. 7 St. John's-lane, having entered the place through a window which he had burst open. He was committed....About a month ago an unknown person stole $100 worth of silks from Mr. SAMUEL BERNSTEIN's establishment, at No. 324 Canal-street, and yesterday LEOPOLD DRUCKER offered a quantity of silks and fringes for sale to Mr. LOUIS MIX, of Grand-street; but as Mr. MIX did not want them, he took DRUCKER to Mr. BERNSTEIN's, and there the goods were recognized and seized. DRUCKER was apprehended and committed.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FAULKNER, THE STREET-PREACHER,

appeared in the Seventh Ward, on Sunday afternoon, clad in clerical robes, and bearing a copy of the Scriptures in his hand, and making his way to one of the piers, followed by a multitude of women and children, commenced a sermon. After holding forth fifteen minutes or more, the crowd having been considerably augmented, and several Metropolitan Policemen having appeared on the scene, the enthusiast branched off to mundane affairs and administered a terrible lingual scourging to the police force, denouncing the Superintendent of Police and our police magistrates in unmeasured terms. This style of oratory tending to inflame the gathering, the policemen, fearing a breach of the peace, apprehended Rev. EDWARD FAULKNER, and took him to the Seventh Ward Police-station. He was released, yesterday morning, on giving bonds to appear for examination at the Court of Special Sessions.

SPANISH SEAMAN ROBBED.

Policeman COLE, of the Seventh Ward, arrested JOHN CONLEY, of No. 5 Pelham-street, yesterday morning, and JUAN JOSE ROJAS, a Spanish seaman who boards at No. 39 Oliver-street, appeared against the prisoner and made affidavit that while he was standing in a saloon at No. 174 Cherry-street, on Sunday night, CONLEY and several other persons entered the place, knocked him down, and robbed him of his wallet. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

DE GRUSHEA COMMITTED.

Detailed Policeman ROBERT W. DE GRUSHEA was surrendered by his bondsman, yesterday, and committed to the Essex Market Prison in default of $1,500 bail. He says that the charge against him, of a hideous outrage upon his wife's niece, is false in every particular.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. JAS. BLACKBURN was garroted and robbed, while passing through Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Officer GANEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observing the robbery, ran to the scene, and the bandit fled into a dark alley, but was pursued by the officer. The flight and pursuit were continued over fences and through rear yards, until the thief, finding himself cornered, turned upon the officer and strove to strike him with a slung-shot; but the officer adroitly parried the blow, and plunged his baton into the ruffian's face, knocking him, stunned, to the ground. On reaching court, the prisoner rendered the name of THOMAS BRADY, and was recognized as one of the Sixteenth Ward banditti. Justice LEDWITH summarily sent the fellow to prison, declining to accept bail.

ROBBED BY HIS SHIPMATE.

ISAAC ROMER and FRANCISCO GIOZZA made the transit of the Atlantic in the same ship, and on their arrival at Castle Garden, on Saturday, GIOZZA is alleged to have taken ROMER's checks, and with them obtained ROMER's trunk, containing $50 worth of wearing apparel and $55 in gold coin. The trunk was found at the Hotel de Mass, No. 107 Bleecker-street, and GIOZZA was arrested by Policeman DUNHAM, of the Eighth Ward. The prisoner, who says that somebody, he does not know who, sent the trunk to his hotel, was committed in default of $2,500 bail, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GOVER—THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

The jury which was impanneled to inquire concerning the death of Mr. JOHN FILLO, of Williamsburgh, one of the victims of the John-street fire, rendered the following verdict, yesterday morning:

"We find that JOHN FILLO came to his death by burns received at the fire at No. 16 John-street, on the 25th day of August, 1865, and we further believe that said fire occurred by spontaneous combustion of colored signal lights, which were manufactured by the Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, pyrotechnists, and we further censure the Messrs. EDGE for not more cautiously manufacturing said lights, and further, we recommend the Common Council to amend the present ordinance for the storing and keeping of gunpowder and fireworks, making a violation of the same punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both."

Mr. FILLO, who was a furrier, was a native of Hungary, 40 years of age.

BY CORONER WILDEY—WOMAN MORTALLY BEATEN.

Coroner WILDEY was notified, on Sunday, that Mrs. ESTHER WERNER, who had been brutally beaten and kicked by JACOB METZ, a German grocer, lay at the point of death at her dwelling, in the rear of No. 98 Ridge-street. The Coroner went thither at once; but on reaching the house he found the sufferer unable to articulate. There were, however, witnesses who could testify in the case, and from their testimony we gather the following facts:

Mrs. WERNER, who recently emigrated from Germany, has a child that has annoyed METZ, who keeps a retail grocery at No. 98 Ridge-street. This child having vexed METZ on Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. METZ and servant chastised it, and its screams brought the mother from her abode in the rear of the grocery. She naturally undertook to rescue the child and METZ and METZ and his wife and servant fell upon her, prostrating her on the floor, and beating and kicking her until she lost consciousness, and the neighbors interfered and took her, almost inanimate, to her apartments. METZ was taken into custody by Policeman ABBOTT, of the Eleventh Ward, and held to await the result; but Mrs. METZ, apprehending danger, fled, and has thus far eluded the most vigilant of our policemen.

Mrs. WERNER lay quite ill on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but her physicians thought that her injuries were merely superficial, and they therefore omitted to call a Coroner until, on Sunday, it became manifest that her wounds were mortal. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., who accompanied Coroner WILDEY yesterday, thinks that the woman cannot live many days. Mrs. WERNER is about 34 years of age. METZ has been committed to the Tombs.

Naval Intelligence.

ALGONQUIN VS. WINOOSKI.

It was expected that yesterday morning would begin the long promised race between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, but the fates and Engineer DICKERSON decreed otherwise. Our naval reporter was on hand at an early hour, but to his surprise found that the *Algonquin's* engine had been disconnected, and that the journal boxes of the crank shaft had been removed to a machine shop for alteration. Possibly the contest may begin this morning; at least it is hoped that it may. Quite a number of spectators assembled at the foot of Delancey-street in the hopes of seeing the performance of these two noted vessels. In the meantime the *Winooski* is ready, in every respect, to begin the race, which before it is ended, will settle definitely the merits of the important question involved. The naval officers say "May the best boat win," which sentiment seem to be a prevailing one.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's report for the past week, it appears that 575 deaths occurred during that time—129 men, 84 women, 188 boys and 174 girls—being an increase of 44 as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 3 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Angina	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Apoplexy	7	Fever, remittent	6
Bleeding	7	Fever, scarlet	11
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, typhoid	17
Bleeding from lungs	2	Fever, typhus	12
Bleeding from umbilicus	1	Whooping-cough	9
Bronchitis	9	Inflammation, bowels	10
Cholera infantum	74	Inflammation, brain	12
Cholera morbus	2	Inflammation, lungs	16
Convulsions, infantile	52	Inflammation, veins	1
Croup	2	Inflammation, womb	1
Diarrhea	20	Jaundice	2
Diphtherite	8	Measles	4
Dysentery	21	Pleurisy	1
Epilepsy	1	Rheumatism	1
Erysipelas	1	Small-pox	4
Fever, bilious	3	Teething	6
Total			336

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Heart, disease of	8
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	6	Hip, disease of	1
		Insanity	1
Asthma	1	Kidneys, disease of	1
Brain, disease of	10	Liver, disease of	2
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Marasmus, infantile	59
Consumption	63	Palsy	2
Debility, adult	1	Softening of the brain	1
Debility, infantile	22	Spine, disease of	1
Dropsy	8	Ulceration of leg	1
Dropsy in the head	11		
Dropsy in the heart	1	Total	203

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Intemperance	2
Burned or scalded	2	Old age	7
Casualties	3	Poison by opium	1
Casualties by fall	4	Premature birth	8
Casualties by shooting	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Delirium tremens	1	Suicide by arsenic	1
Drowned	4		
Total			36

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Sept. 9, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	99
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	312
Nuisances abated, under notice	308
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	211
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	780
Dead horses removed from the city limits	85
Dead cows removed from the city limits	4
Dead goats removed from the city limits	3
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	14
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	31
Number of barrels of offal	3,871
Unsound beef seized	lbs. 800
Unsound veal seized	lbs. 200
Unsound mutton seized	lbs. 350
Unsound poultry seized	lbs. 100

LAW REPORTS.

Court Notice.

A General Term of the Supreme Court for the First District will commence on the third Monday (18th) of September instant. It will be held by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Associate Justices SUTHERLAND and LEONARD, and will probably continue during the week, inasmuch as there are some very important cases to be brought before them.

Alleged Robbery of Gold Dust.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Cunao vs. *Peter Perazzo*.—Plaintiff, who is a returned Californian, claims to have brought home a large amount of gold dust and twenty-dollar gold pieces; went to the boarding-house of the defendant, his countryman, and there, according to his own account, was persuaded by Mr. Perazzo that it was unsafe to take his money to the Five Points, where he was about to go, and to leave it in his charge. Shortly after doing this the defendant having gone out, his wife raised the cry of "thieves," and on entering his room the box in which the money was placed was found broken open and all the valuables removed. The plaintiff has sued the defendant and procured his arrest for the fraudulent conversion of the gold. The defendant now moves to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits showing his own absence at the time of the robbery and his long residence and good character in this city.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

William Burton informed Assistant District-Attorney Bedford that he was laboring under the conviction of having committed a crime, in that he had enlisted in the United States service at Yonkers, received the bounty, and was discharged on account of physical disability; subsequently he reënlisted at Staten Island, when, in order to get the bounty, $600, he swore that he had never been in the service. Being so conscience-stricken that he could get neither sleep nor rest he disclosed the facts.

The court considered it to be an offence against the county of Richmond, or one against the United States, and directed an officer to escort the man to the presence of the United States District-Attorney.

Philip Schelberry was tried on an indictment for burglary in the third degree, being charged with entering, on the 5th of August, the jewelry-store of Geo. W. Chase, No. 365½ Bowery.

Complainant testified that on going to the store on the morning of the occurrence, he found it had been entered by means of false keys; identified jewelry found on the floor as his; there was sixty or sixty-five dollars' worth.

Cross-examined—The store had been entered the night previous, and about $3,000 worth of goods taken from the safe; they consisted of watches, rings, etc.; had seen none of the articles then taken since.

Richard Carson, who occupied the adjacent apartments, testified that about four o'clock on the morning of the day aforesaid, he heard somebody in Chase's store; got up and went out; saw a man, not the prisoner, standing on the steps, who then walked toward the sidewalk, having his pockets filled with something; went up toward Fourth-street to find an officer to catch the one inside, and not seeing one, returned to the store, when the man outside whistled; two officers were soon on the spot, one of whom took charge of the door, which was fastened; heard the one inside moving the jewelry, a pile of which was found close to the door; saw the prisoner come out and raise a dirk at the officer, who then stepped back a little, when prisoner ran across the street; was positive as to the identy of the accused and of the knife.

Cross-examined—It was getting quite light.

Officer Little testified that he took charge of the door as above stated, tried to open it, but found it fastened; rapped for assistance, when the prisoner came out, raising the knife in a threatening manner and escaped across the street; pursued him through Fourth-street and Lafayette-place to Great Jones-street, he turning several times toward witness, but always ran on seeing a revolver; finally, coming between two officers, he was arrested by Little.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

PLEADED GUILTY.

James Foster, to grand larceny committed upon the person of Ernest Gambier, on the 11th of July, taking from him United States bonds to the amount of $520. Remanded for sentence.

Thomas Tobin, to stealing, on the 4th of March, from the store of James Freel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, articles of the value of $166 20. Remanded for sentence.

George Anderson, to an attempt at burglary committed on the 15th of August, at the store No. 41 Ninth-street. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 11.

By Judge Daly.

Engler *vs.* Cancy; motion to vacate the order of arrest granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice McCunn.

In the following cases orders are granted: Montross *vs.* Staples; Read *vs.* Orton; Hall *vs.* Morris, and Allen *vs.* Manderwith.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Oscar L. Bacot *vs.* Robinstina Henriques; John C. Wilmerding *vs.* Peter R. Mumford; Michael Mullen *vs.* James Wood; The Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* The Mariposa Company; George W. Beebe *vs.* David Parry. William Faulkner *vs.* John Muller; ordered that the complaint be dismissed.

By Justice Garvin.

Margaret Irwin *vs.* Amasa Spring; proceedings stayed. The Same *vs.* The Same; the referee's report is confirmed.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Justice Barnard.

In re Petition of Maria L. Collins; motion granted. The First National Bank and others *vs.* Henry Eisner and others; the motion is granted. Anderson *vs.* Willis; the motion is denied.

Court of Appeals—June Term.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 11, 1865.

The following decision has been rendered.

John S. Wright vs. *William Holbrook*, executor, &c., appellant.—The complaint in this case was upon a promissory note made by the testator, and contained the proper averments to allow a right of action against the defendant. The answer alleged, among other things, that the note was given for the purchase price of certain lands, and set forth the contract of purchase and sale between the plaintiff and said testator, whereby the former agreed to convey the said lands to the latter on payment of the purchase price; also containing a provision to the effect that in case of default of payment, the plaintiff should have the right to sell the lands at public auction, &c., and apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the note and the expense of sale, paying over any surplus there might be to the testator.

It was claimed that the effect of such agreement was that of an equitable mortgage, which should be properly foreclosed under the following provisions of the statute, &c.:

"Whenever any real estate, subject to a mortgage executed by the ancestor or testator, shall descend to an heir, or pass to a devisee, such heir or devisee shall satisfy or discharge such mortgage out of his own property, without resorting to the executor or administrator, unless there be an express direction in the will of such testator that such mortgage be otherwise paid." (1 R. S., p. 749, § 4.)

The court held that the object of the statute was to change the rule of the common law, under which the heir, etc., had the right to call upon the representative of the decedent to pay off the mortgage.

That this statute does not apply to an equitable lien growing out of a contract of purchase of real estate.

And, further, that to where there is a personal liability by contract, to which the mortgage is collateral security, this statute does not deprive the party of his right of action upon the contract.

And, in case of unpaid purchase money of real estate, the heir has a right to have the same paid out of the personal estate of the decedent.

And the judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

George S. Vosburgh, respondent, vs. *William B. Teator et al. appellant.*—This was an action of trespass, for cutting a tree on plaintiff's land, tried in the Dutchess County Court, where the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $25. The judgment was appealed to the General Term, where it was affirmed, and then brought to this court.

In the County Court it was claimed by the defendant that the tree cut by him was on his own premises, according to a division line settled upon by the parties, &c.

This court held that it is the policy of the law to permit parties to settle and adjust doubtful, uncertain and disputed facts between themselves, and when so settled, upon a good and sufficient consideration, not to permit them afterward to be brought into dispute.

That where there is a disputed, indefinite or uncertain boundary line between the lands of adjoining proprietors, they may, by parol or by arbitration, fix upon a line between themselves.

That an agreement by parol to establish a new line, when the boundary was not uncertain and indefinite, would be void by the Statute of Frauds.

That when the disputed or uncertain line is fixed and adopted by the parol agreement of the parties, it is binding upon them, their heirs, &c.; not by way of transfer of title, but by way of estoppel.

Thomas L. Braynard vs. *Eli Hoppock*.—The question was whether the agreement, under which the loan was made, was usurious, that is, whether it was a bottomry contract.

The court held:

That an essential character of bottomry is that the money lent is at the risk of the lender during the voyage, and that the repayment thereof, with interest agreed upon, depends upon the successful termination of such voyage.

That where, by the terms of the contract, the money loaned is to be repayed at all hazard, it is not bottomry; for the principal and extraordinary interest reserved, are not absolutely at the risk of the lender by the perils of the voyage.

That when, by the terms of the contract, the borrower assigns to the lender, as collateral security for the loan, policies of insurance upon the vessel and freight, and besides, gives also a bill of sale of the vessel, it is not bottomry.

That such a contract of loan, reserving a greater interest than seven per cent. per annum, is usurious and void.

And that the money collected by the lender on the collateral securities thus assigned to him, may be recovered by the borrower in an action brought for that purpose.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 11, 1865.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81......C.	107¾	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	92¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	107⅞	300	do.........s15	92⅛
21,000	do......2d call	107⅞	100	do.........s10	92⅛
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue	105⅛	100	do......2d call	92⅛
			100	do.	92⅛
500	do.	105⅜	100	Erie Railway	86⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	94¼	1200	do.	86⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	99	100	do.........s15	86
			700	do......2d call	86⅜
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	99⅜	200	do	86⅜
			100	do.........b10	86⅜
120,000	do.	99¼	10	Pitts., F.W. & C.	97⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s	73	200	do......2d call	97⅛
7,000	Tenn. 6s	78⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R.	110
2,000	North Car. 6s	75	700	Reading R.	106⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¼	600	do.	106⅜
50,000	do.	28⅜	800	do.	106⅜
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81	200	do......2d call	106⅜
1,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	89	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109½
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	95	50	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅞
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. Old Loan	108	100	do.........s30	66⅜
			400	do.	66⅜
10,000	Am. Gold	144½	400	do.........s30	66⅜
400	Cleve. & Tol.	104	400	do	66⅞
400	do.	104½	200	do......2d call	67
50	Cen. Coal Co.	55	400	do.	67⅛
50	do......2d call	56	900	do.........s30	67¼
100	do.	57½	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71½
15	West. U. Teleg'h	70	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61⅜
50	Quick. Min. Co.	48¼	300	do.	61⅝
200	do.........b30	48½	320	Chic. & R. I.	110
400	do.........c	48½	200	do.	110⅛
16	Buff. & St. Line R.	180	200	do.	111
15	Mil. & P.D.C. 2d P.	83	200	do......2d call	111⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s...C.	107⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	92⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅞	100	do.........s15	92⅜
			100	do.	92⅞
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99⅜	100	Erie Railroad	86⅞
			500	do.	87
1,500	do......Small	99¼	100	do.........s10	87
30,200	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Th'd Ser..Sm'l	99⅛	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	48⅛
			400	Reading R.	107
800	O. & M. Cer.	28	500	do.	107⅛
50,000	do.	28⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅜
10,000	do.	28⅞	300	do	67⅞
1,500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	110	200	do	67⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	43½	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	72
100	Mariposa M. Co.	12½	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	62⅛
150	Cen. Coal Co.	61	300	do	62⅜
200	do.	62	100	do.	62½
53	West. Union Tel.	70	600	Chic. & R. I.	112
200	Quick. Min. Co.	49¾	200	do.	112⅛
100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....c	92⅜	200	Reading R.	106⅜
200	Erie Railroad	86¼	700	do.........s3	106⅜
100	do.........s3	86¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R..b3	66⅜
200	do.........c	86¼	600	do.........s3	66⅜
200	do.........b3	86¼	500	do.	66⅜
500	do.........s3	86⅛	300	do.........c	66⅜
300	do.........c	86⅛	400	do.	66⅜
800	do.	86⅛	100	do.........s4	66⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R.	110⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	71½
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr. b3	61⅞	200	do.........s3	71⅛
100	do.........s30	61⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol.	105⅜
100	do.	61⅛	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	110
200	do.........c	61⅛	100	do.........s3	110⅛
100	do.........s4	61⅜	200	do.	110⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅛
30,000	do.........s3	28⅜	400	do	67⅜
10,000	do.	28⅞	400	do.........b3	67⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s	73½	100	do.........c	67⅜
100	New-York Cen.	92⅜	100	do.........b10	67⅜
100	do.........b3	92⅜	400	Chic. & R. I.	111⅜
1000	Erie Railroad	86⅞	100	do.........b3	111⅜
200	do.........s3	86⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅜
200	do.........s3	86⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co....s3	43⅜
100	do.........b3	86⅞	100	do.	43⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R...s3	110⅜	500	Quick. Min. Co.	49
800	Reading R.	107	100	do.	49⅛
200	do.........b10	107	100	Cen. Coal Co.	58
100	Chi. & N. W.	28	300	do.	59
900	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	400	M. S. & N. I. R...s3	67⅛
100	Erie Railroad....b3	86⅞	200	do.	67⅞
200	do.	86⅞	700	do.........b3	68
400	do.........s3	86⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.......s3	112⅛
100	do.........s30	86⅛	100	do.	112⅜
100	do.........s30	86⅛	100	do.........b10	112⅛
1200	do.	86⅜	100	do.........b15	112⅜
200	Reading R.......b3	107⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	28⅜
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	72	100	do.	28⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co.	60⅛	700	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	62⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49⅜	100	do.........s3	62⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$2,795,742
Decrease in Specie	688,003
Decrease in Deposits	963,147
Decrease in Legal-Tender	750,996

	Sept. 10, 1864.	Sept. 9, 1865.	Sept. 2, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,535,665	$9,535,665
National	——	68,847,700	68,847,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	187,285,127	214,189,842	211,394,370
Specie	20,603,881	13,755,824	14,443,827
Deposits	147,967,942	179,353,511	180,316,658
Legal-Tender	——	56,520,734	57,271,730
In Sub-Treas'y	18,688,224	68,235,442	61,699,358

The Bank Loans have gone up nearly three millions since last Monday. The Specie average

is $688,008 less; a moderate decrease, considering the Customs demand of $3,767,000 last week. The Gold balances in the Bank of New-York, where most of the Gold Brokers and Speculators pay $1,000 each a year for keeping their accounts, have fallen from $9,890,413 to $2,439,541 on the greatly reduced volume of speculation in the Gold Room. The Bank of New-York system itself has ceased to be popular or convenient, to say nothing of the confidence in its security which was greatly impaired by the Ketchum fraud four or five weeks ago. It is doubtful whether it will be continued another year. It certainly will not be should the Secretary of the Treasury consent, as he has been solicited to do to receive Gold on deposit, free of interest, and issue regular Treasury Certificates therefor, first signed and sealed at Washington, and countersigned by Mr. VAN DYCK, the Sub-Treasurer in New-York, as authorized under the act of March 3, 1863. The law limits the lowest denomination of such Certificates to $20; the higher denominations might go to $5,000, the sum usually sealed up in a single bag. Most of the Gold now selling in the market is delivered from the Treasury in bags, although the Gold Room some time since attempted to enforce the arbitrary rule that nothing should be a good delivery but Gold Checks on the Bank of New-York, drawn for not over $5,000 each.

The Legal Tender Currency at Bank is down $750,996, while the Sub-Treasury balances are up to $68,235,442, or $6,536,084 higher than last week.

The Sub-Treasury Office received to-day $850,000 in Gold from the New-Orleans office, where the Gold Customs have been accumulating for several months. Should further sums in Gold or Currency be required by the Cotton trade, for transmission to New-Orleans, the Sub-Treasurer in this city is prepared to make transfer drafts on the New-Orleans Sub-Treasurer for either. In former years, before the War, this arrangement was frequently found to be very convenient to the Cotton and Domestic Exchange trade.

The price of Gold continues steady at 144⅜ ₱ cent. The Customs demand for the week opens fairly active, but is not so heavy to-day as near the close of last week. A fleet of European steamers arrived this morning, whose cargoes will probably be entered and the duties paid on most of the goods to-morrow and next day.

The employment for Money among the Brokers to-day is not very large, and the rates are made easy by lenders at call, say 5 ₱ cent. as the general rule, with exceptions as cheap as 4 and as high as 6 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was steady to-day on Government Securities, partly on the advices from England and the Continent of a good market for the old 5-20's, at 68¾@69 sterling Money. The Railway speculation was quite severely contested on Erie Common Stock, the price ultimately closing a fraction cheaper than on Saturday afternoon. The other New-York Roads were firmer; Philadelphia and Reading in demand, and the Western Roads generally upward on the August returns of traffic, and the indications (from the first week's report) of a further increase in September. Michigan Southern advanced to 68 ₱ cent., under strong buying, and Northwestern Preferred recovered to 62½@62¾ ₱ cent. The strongest was Rock Island, which went up to 112½ ₱ cent. The Certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Road were in renewed demand, and the heavy buyers of last week came in this afternoon at 28¾@29 ₱ cent. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a recovery of 1½ ₱ cent. in Quicksilver.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. Gold weak at 144½@144⅜ ₱ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	94¼	94⅜	N. West Pref	61⅛	62¼
U. S. 5-20s	107¾	107½	Rock Island	110⅞	112¼
U. S. 7-30s	99¾	99⅝	Fort Wayne	97½	97⅛
N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	Cumb'land Coal	43⅝	43½
Erie	87	86⅝	Quicksilver	48	49½
Hudson	110	110⅛	Mariposa	12½	12½
Reading	106⅝	107⅛	Canton	39¼	39½
Mich. Southern	66⅝	67⅞	Atlantic Mail	145	145
Illinois Central	124	124¼	American Gold	144⅝	144½
Pittsburgh	71¼	71⅞	Ohio Certificates	28¼	28⅞
Northwest	27⅝	28¼	Toledo	105½	104½

The following offers were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	125	Irving	106
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	116½
America	130	People's	110
City	175	Corn Exchange	106¼
Phenix	90	Continental	91½
State of New-York	113	St. Nicholas	95
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98½	Commonwealth	100
American Exchange	114	Import's' & Traders	90
Pacific	155	Park	140
Bank of the Republic	103	Central National	106
Hanover	105	Fourth National	94¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Galena & Chi. ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	101	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	105
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1864	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1stM	104
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	81
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M.,'77	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
B.N.Y.&E. new 1st 8s,'82	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	32
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	89½	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	81	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	104	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor	79
Del. L. & W. 2d mort	103	Marietta & C. 1st M	82½
Tol. & Wab 1st M	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	89	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	76½		

We understand that the meeting of the Associated Banks to vote on the Assorting House scheme is to be held to-morrow, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., instead of the 13th, as at first announced. The meeting is to be held at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Clearing-house.

The following is the present City National Bank Note Circulation:

Tradesmen's	$345,747	Seventh Ward	$102,998
Commerce	1,121,500	Broadway	818,971
Mercantile	298,950	Republic	848,666
Market	209,166	St. Nicholas	351,165
Park	603,218	Fourth National	1,497,055
Central	1,028,835	Second National	270,000
Shoe & Leather	464,798		
Total 13 Banks			$7,461,067
Total 44 other National and Local			1,353,075
Total on Clearing House report			$8,814,142

We met the cashier of one of our large Wall-street (National) Banks to-day, who was not aware that the National Banking Law gave him the privilege of paying all country National Bank drafts made upon him in favor of some other city National Bank in National Bank notes. He was under the impression that the present arrangement of settling such drafts in greenbacks, through the Clearing House, was obligatory and not merely conventional. He concludes that the National Banks of the city not in the Association, are better off in this respect, or will be if National Bank Notes should become more abundant than greenbacks,—than the Banks bound by the conventional rules of the Association. He may be right, but we know of no one who desires to do away with the Clearing-house so long as its clearances and settlements are confined within the Banking Law and the original object of the institution, of a common place for the daily exchanges between the Banks. When, however, the attempt is made to branch off into an assorting machine, and to saddle such Banks as the Commerce, Continental, Commonwealth, North America, &c., who oppose the project with the extra expense and doubtful responsibility of this arbitrary and mischievous (if not malicious) experiment, we believe that even, if carried to-morrow as an experiment, the ultimate result will be failure, if not disruption. A majority of the Banks will probably continue to do their own assorting, and to receive and pay out whatever currency comes most convenient to their daily business.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,356,341 80 including for Customs, $448,000; payments, $2,916,071 15; on account of Loan, $189,000; balance, $68,675,712 91.

The Bank Assorting Machine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg through you to address the officers of the banks in the Clearing-house:

GENTLEMEN: In a few days you are to take action in Clearing-house meeting, on the report of the Committee on Assorting and Exchanging National Currency. This is an important question. It is important to some of the banks that it be carried through, and it is important to the more active banks that it be defeated.

I speak, in what I have to say to you in this communication, direct to your interest, convenience and safety as bank managers; not that I would ignore the fact that you bow your interest, as far as is consistent, to the public good whenever called upon to do so.

The plan proposed requires you to send to the Clearing-house your national currency. It is placed beyond your reach, and you hold in its stead two certificates, one for 90 ₱ cent. and the other for 10 ₱ cent. of the amount. The large certificate you can use to pay a balance at the Clearing-house, but you cannot pay a debt with it, nor can you use it in discounting for ever so meritorious a custom. A series of deposits of this character must be kept up so that the aggregate of dead money will, at least for a portion of the time, be more than your capital, and this absorption will be the largest in tight and busy times. On this certificates you pay an interest and your share of the expenses, and you are liable for your share of the losses.

Adopting this plan you throw into the hands of a few of the larger banks a power to control you. If they contract, you must follow suit in self-defence. If they refuse to take national currency on deposit, you must refuse, too, or you will soon be swamped. If, by squabbling over national currency, you discredit it, then you cannot pay your depositors with it; while yet you are bound to take it for everything due you. I cannot see but that the Assorting-house will essentially curtail your discount line, deprive you of a profit on circulation, and in a panic you will, of necessity, refuse national currency, so far as you can legally do so, and finally you will be compelled to abandon your Assorting-house, and make national currency Clearing-house money.

The circulating notes of the City Bank can be assorted by the interior banks and returned for legal money at a profit, while you are assorting interior money, and returning it at a loss in both money and time. It then follows that you cannot profitably keep out a circulation.

Your securities, to the extent of one-third of your capital, are tied up in Washington, not to be withdrawn even though your circulation be all in; and the scheme which your committee has recommended is offensive to all the banks in the country out of the "three great cities," and it is doubtful whether Boston and Philadelphia do not chose to turn on their own axles rather than let New-York be "the hub."

There can be but little doubt that the aggrieved banks will enter upon defensive measures, and suffice it for me to ask, can the banks in this city afford to lose their bank balances? In the panic of 1857, Mr. COOK, Bank Superintendent, asserted that the city banks could not pay their country bank balances, and hence State (uncurrent) money was made Clearing-house money as a peace-offering. Upon this the drawing from and drawing to the city ceased.

Three-quarters of you, as banks, owe your prosperity to peaceful measures, and some of you are not safe in the other element. I pray of you, therefore, not to forget your troubles in past panics and revulsions.

Congress has so nearly deprived you of free action as banks, and made national currency so near legal-tender in compelling you to take it, that I see no way but for you to appeal to that power to perfect the system. The measures recommended by your committee will lead to trouble, is the full conviction of an

OUTSIDE OBSERVER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 11, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 17 bbls. Ashes, 28,100 bbls. Flour, 1,080 bbls. and 101 bags Corn Meal, 74,043 bushels Wheat, 198,947 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 102,833 bushels Oats, 195 pkgs. Provisions, and 305 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been more inquired for, at $7 75 @$7 87½; White Pearls have been neglected and nominal, at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and quite firm. We quote: Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18½c. @22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, chiefly by spinners, at firmer and buoyant prices; Middlings, 44½c.@45½c. ₱ lb., closing in favor of holders, with sales and resales, since our last, 3,750 bales, against receipts of 2,230 bales.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Sept. 1, 1865.

Stock on hand Aug. 31, 1865		83,239
Received yesterday afternoon	1,724	
Received to-day	3,144—	4,868
Total		88,107
Exported to-day		3,825
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared Sept. 1, 1865		84,282

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been more eager to realize to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The demand has been limited, while the receipts have been liberal. Sales since our last amount to 9,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$7 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 85@ $8 35, chiefly at $7 90@$8 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brand, at $8 85@$9 15 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 00	@$7 60
Extra State	7 85	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 95	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 00
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	9 00	@14 00

Southern Flour tends downwards. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $9 40@$10 55 for poor to good, and $10 60@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 75 for Western, $4 75@$4 90 for Jersey, and $5 35@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very moderate supply and good demand at buoyant prices. Winter has been partially neglected. Sales have been reported of 53,000 bushels, including Amber Wisconsin, at $1 65@$1 67, Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 65, and Amber State at $2 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy to-day. Sales 115,000 bushels at 80c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@90½c., chiefly at 90c., for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Barley is attracting more attention; sales, 4,000 bushels new farm-rowed State at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet and nominal. Western Oats have been more abundant and in demand, at 56c.@57c., and State at 52c.@53c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and unsettled.

HAY—Is in good request and quite firm at 70c.@$1 for North River bale, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand at 20c.@50c. for one year old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in fair request, at full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, at uniform quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1@$1 10; Crude Turpentine at $5@$5 50 ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 37½@$17 50 ₱ 200 lbs.; Tar at $7@$10 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been less active, but held firmly, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2 05@ $2 15; Linseed at $1 55@$1 60; Olive Oil at $1 95@ $2 05; Red Oil at $1 10@$1 20; Grease Oil at $1 40@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand, at 34½c. @35c. for Crude; 57c.@58c. for Refined, in bond; 75c.@77c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request to-day at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $32@ $32 25, closing at $32 25 cash, for New Mess; $30 @$31 for 1863-4 Mess; $28 25@$28 50, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess; $31@$31 50 for Thin Mess; $23 75@$24 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,450 bbls. New Mess, seller and buyer's options, for September and October delivery, at $32@ $32 50, and for December delivery at $30 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams; sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is in more demand and advancing; sales 1,300 tierces and bbls. at 21c.@26½c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in active request at $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is unaltered. Butter continues in demand at 32c.@40c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 23c.@32c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 10½c.@ 16¾c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	37	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	34	@36
Welch tubs—first quality	34	@36
Welch tubs—second quality	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	37	@38
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	30	@32
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	27	@29
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@18
Western—light colored	25	@27
Western—common	23	@25

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16½@16¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—second quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies—common	12 @13
Orange County—flat skimmed	10 @12

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at rising prices. Sales since our last, 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12¾c.@15½c., and 1250 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@ 15¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 15¾c.@20½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 240,000 lbs. at 15¾c.@16½, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Tallow, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: During the past week there has been great activity in this staple. There has been a large demand for home consumption, and sales of upwards of 500,000 lbs. were made at 15¾c. for immediate use. Since these sales the market has advanced fully ¼c. ₱ lb., and 16c. was paid on Saturday for Prime City rendered. The recent advices from Europe report increased activity in that market. The supply at present of all kinds is much reduced. There are no lots offering for future delivery, and very few for immediate delivery.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $2 25@$2 26, chiefly at $2 25 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 21,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 6c.@7c. ₱ bushel; and 300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ lb. For other ports nothing really new.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 11.

PETROLEUM firm. Sales 3,000 bbls. Refined, in bond, at 55c.@56c.; free, 71c.@73c.; Crude at 31c. FLOUR dull and slow of sale, but prices unaltered. WHEAT dull; New Red, $2@$2 10; Old Red, $2 15@ $2 20. CORN dull at 98c. OATS declined to 45c. WHISKEY dull at $2 29.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. ON MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1865, WE WILL OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW SILKS, POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, and other new and fashionable goods. ALSO, NEW BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS, Of the latest styles manufactured. ALSO, Several novelties in CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS. ALSO, FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES, FINE FRENCH MERINOS at 90c. and $1 a yard. LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS at $1 10 to $1 25 per yard. ALL WOOL DELAINES at 50c. LATEST STYLES PRINTED DELAINES at 35c. NEW ALPACAS (all colors) at 50c. SUPERB QUALITY ALPACAS at 62½c. PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS at 60c., 65c. and 75c. TARTAN PLAID DO. at 50c. ALSO, REAL SHAKER FLANNELS (warranted not to shrink) at 55c.; worth 80c. 10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS at $1 25; worth $1 75, and cheaper than Muslin Shirtings. ALSO, FINE WOOLEN BLANKETS at $6 50 to $8 per pair. REAL RUSSIA CRASHES at 10c. per yard and upward. ALL LINEN TABLE DAMASKS at 75c.; worth $1 10. NEW BLACK AND WHITE BALMORALS at $2 50; worth $4. ALSO, A large lot of Muslin and Lace Curtains, white, pink and blue Quilts and Counterpanes, just purchased at a sacrifice.

Ladies will find the goods we offer them this week well worthy of their immediate attention; and as the market price is advancing every day, and goods are becoming scarce—scarcer than has been known for many years before—the earlier they make their purchases the more satisfactory it will be for them. Many of the goods we are offering are worth more in the wholesale stores.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA SHAWLS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will be prepared to exhibit their FALL IMPORTATION OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, embracing some very CHOICE AND NEW DESIGNS, ON MONDAY, Sept. 11. ALSO, An elegant line of FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY AND WOOL SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY IN STYLE, DESIGN AND COLORINGS. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, SHAWLS, &c. JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, GREAT BARGAINS. Also, many new DESIRABLE MOURNING MATERIALS, received per late steamers. CALL AND SEE THEM. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st, New-Yo

LINEN GOODS.

LINENS A SPECIALTY. MILLIKEN & CO., deal exclusively in LINEN GOODS, and as a consequence, can offer a very complete assortment of everything in the Linen line. Every article sold warranted pure linen. MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy, precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. The machines can be used by steam or hand-power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY. This company has established an express to Denver and Central City, Colorado Territory, and are now prepared to take freight and treasure at reasonable rates. Apply at the office of the company, No. 68 Broadway. WM. MARTIN, General Agent.

NOTICE. OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER of the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department Fund, with much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of $100, by the hands of T. L. West, Esq., being a donation from Messrs. G. Merles, Son & Co., to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department, accompanied with the following communication.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.

No. 290 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.

John S. Giles, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We inclose our check for $100, for the Widow and Orphan Fund, as a slight acknowledgment of the gallant services rendered by the Volunteer Fire Department at the fire in No. 295 Water-st., adjoining our stores, on Friday morning, to every member of which we return our sincere thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. MERLES, SON & CO.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

OWYHEE MINES, IDAHO TERRITORY. A. S. CLARK WILL FAITHFULLY attend to any business intrusted to him, in regard to mining interests, in this section or California. Reference S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, corner of Greenpoint-av. and Franklin-st.; or D. BRAINERD, Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn.

PURE COUNTRY COWS' MILK, AND NO other, is served to families by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, from their offices, No. 146 East 10th-st., and corner of 37th-st. and Broadway. References to any of our customers, or come and see our system to keep it pure as cows give it. S. W. CANFIELD, Agent.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

U. L. A.—COUNCIL 14 FIFTH WARD.—ANNUAL election THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 12. No. 391 Greenwich-st. ALFRED G. BUELL, President. L. H. CALDWELL, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anesthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 873 Broadway, near 18th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD. Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home. References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references: H. M. Alexander. Wm. E. Dodge. Robert Schell. John Auchincloss. Henry Day. John Sherwood. A. M. Allerton. Geo. De Forest. W. L. Skidmore. Chas. G. Barrett. Edmund Dwight. Cyrus A. Smith. John S. Boyd. O. D. F. Grant. James Stokes. Wm. A. Butler. Oliver Harriman. Chas. N. Talbot. Benj F. Butler. Enoch Ketcham. John C. Tucker. Alb. W. Canfield. Alex. Knox. H. O. Van Vorst. L. B. Cannon. Calvin E. Knox. Ralph Wells. John. R. Cecil. Lewis Roberts. John C. Work. Kenny Couillard. D. S. Schanck. Thos. S. Young.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York. Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy. All modern languages taught and spoken. A preparatory class connected with the institution. Commencement first MONDAY in September. For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M., PRIVATE TEACHER, No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest cor. of 21st-st., is now open. Pupils prepared for the School of Mines and for Colleges. Dr. JOHN B. MOORE, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 262 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE Rochefernoy, French Institute for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Eminent professors in all departments.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, at 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reöpen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES STERLING'S SCHOOL—No. 23 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

MR. T. S. CUMMINGS HAS RESUMED his lessons in drawing and painting, as heretofore. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 36th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their school, No. 323 4th-av., Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11. School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. "It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. For particulars address as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18. A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss Armstrong, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE SCHOLASTIC exercises of the one hundred and twelfth academic year of Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 2. Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College for examination on the preceding Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30. Members of existing classes who were not present at the examination in June, and those who have conditions to fulfill will be examined at the same time. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865. The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, on the Hudson. French is the language of the school; complete education; thirty acres of beautiful grounds. Circulars No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERT'S. Reopens Sept. 11.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session opens Sept. 13, at 6 P. M. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; JARED REID, Jr., Principal. (Staten Island Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.)

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

THE ALLISON FRENCH AND ENGLISH school No. 138 West 16th-st., opens MONDAY, Sept. 11; the course of instruction includes English, French, Music, &c. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at the school or by written application.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, (at Riverdale,) late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School for Boys, will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Apply on premises. A few private pupils received.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

A GRADUATE OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY desires two more private pupils for classical instruction. Inquire for OXON, No. 49 White-st.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—327 AND 329 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE. A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ELOCUTION. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. WATERBURY, CONN. A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN. Permanent classes for ladies and gentlemen. Apply at the desk, and for schools or private lessons in Spanish, to Prof. ALBERTO DE JORNOS, No. 338 4th-av.; French, to Prof. JTR. DE L'OUEST, No. 98 East 22d-st.; German, to Prof. W. HEINMULLER, 408 8th-av.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.—Boys and young men must see the advantage at this Institute, being taught book-keeping, writing and arithmetic by a practical accountant, commercial teacher, and recent wholesale merchant. Mr. VOGELSDORFF teaches personally.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand. JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MISS COMSTOCK Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I. will reopen Sept. 4.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. The Fall Term will commence ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER. For circulars giving full information in regard to the mode of instruction, terms, tuition fees, graduation, &c., address Post-office Box No. 1,965. H. BOOTH, Chicago.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YALE COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF two years' experience in teaching, desires a situation; in connection with the common academical studies, is prepared to instruct in the classics, mathematics, and the elements of French. Address, for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 2,827 New-York City Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH THE BEST recommendations of the first schools in the city, would like to make some arrangements with schools or private pupils, to teach her native language, either in New-York or vicinity. Address Mme B. E., No. 265 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment. Acquirements: Organ, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals, all English branches; references from prominent institutions; terms low. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

MUSIC, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.—A lady desires to teach the above branches, either separately or together, in private families; best of reference as to capability, &c. Can be seen for this week at No. 243 9th-av., one door from 26th-st.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR Staten Island to instruct in the English branches; an Episcopalian, and one who can play the organ preferred. Address Box No. 951 New-York Post-office, with reference.

TO TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—A GRADuate of Williams College desires to travel in Europe as a tutor or secretary; satisfactory references given. Apply to YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL SCHOOL, A RESIDENT French governess; the lady qualifications for the position must be in all respects satisfactory. Apply, giving references, to C. D. L., No. 226 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, in the city, a gentleman to assist in the English branches; he must be a good penman. Address, with terms and reference, R. D., Station G.

TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.—Address all applications to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 486 Broadway. For teachers wanted this day, see *Tribune.*

A FREE ACADEMY GRADUATE, B. A., wishes a situation as teacher of English and higher branches and military drill; city preferred; fair salary required. Address W. A., No. 308 9th-av.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher in a private family; is thoroughly competent to teach the English branches, French and music. Address Box No. 1,988 New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SITUATION TO teach English, French, German, Drawing and Music. Address Miss M., Post-office, Orange, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teacher, classics and primary department. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of MANN & BRUNDAGE, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking and Brokerage business in Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, &c., at No. 38 Pine-st.

JOHN P. MANN,
MINTHORNE T. BRUNDAGE,
(Late Teller in Nassau Bank.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.

NOTICE. OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IN REduced circumstances, educated and accomplished, and of good personal appearance, desires to correspond with a gentleman with a view to matrimony. Address Mrs. JOSEPHINE MORTIMER, Schenectady, N. Y.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—CHILDREN OF CYPRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERMANN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LOUIS XI.

DODWORTH HALL—GREAT BULL-FROG EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

That uneasy and garrulous Southron, Mr. HENRY S. FOOTE, having got back to Tennessee, by special favor of the President, is again garrulous in the newspapers. Those who remember his aspirations in the United States Senate, some ten or fifteen years ago, may be glad to hear the pitch of his pipe at the present hour. It is thus: "I prefer to end our troubles at once by granting the right of suffrage (to the freedmen.) Whatever plausible objections may be presented to this measure, for one, I prefer it to the longer continuance of the present distressing condition of affairs. I desire the early disbanding of the armies now occupying Southern territory. I desire the speedy and perfect restoration of civil authority everywhere. I desire the immediate representation of all the States of the South in the National Legislature; and having good reason to believe that these benefits will not be accorded to us until African suffrage is consented to, I am prepared to make the experiment at once."

In the WIRZ trial, yesterday, Mr. BAKER asked that a messenger be dispatched South for certain witnesses, as necessary for the defence. The Court decided that the question would be decided on the production of affidavits from the prisoner, as to what he expected to prove by them. Mr. BAKER made exceptional remarks, which involved the integrity of some of the witnesses and the unworthy motives by which they were influenced. The Court gave time to Mr. BAKER to make good his assertion. Gen. WILSON testified that the officers whom he sent to arrest Capt. WIRZ, were not authorized to promise him anything except that he should not be killed or hanged on his way, and he believed Major NOYES did prevent him from getting killed by the guard at Chattanooga. He also testified to other facts in connection with the Andersonville prison.

The Utica *Telegraph* states that a few months ago Dr. HORTON, of that city, lost two of his three children. On Tuesday the Doctor himself died. On Thursday the remaining child, a bright girl of ten, did not feel well, and her mother gave her, as she supposed, a dose of geranium, but mistook it for yellow jassmine, which is a fatal poison when given in such a dose. The mother was unconscious of the mistake she had committed until the daughter suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, ma, I can't breathe," and sank down and died. The father and daughter were both buried together, and a stricken one bowed alone over the grave, who was six months ago a happy wife and mother of three children.

Reporters for the press are to be admitted to the grand council with the Indian tribes at Fort Smith, but certain officials are to supervise their notes. It is good; there might be, in the suspicious crook of some strange phonographic grammalogue, the most dangerous treason. Let it be seen to that no reporter mistranslates the sententious grunts of the "big Indian" into incendiary English. There is no knowing what dire conspiracy may lie *perdu* in the "Ugh" and the "Oni-nichts," and the awful shoulder shrug of those silent and solemn red rascals.

A negro named JOHN SMALLWOOD, on Tuesday last, committed a gross assault upon a Mrs. KING, of Preston, N. Y. He was arrested the same day, taken to the County Court, then in session, indicted, arraigned, furnished with counsel, pleaded guilty, and before early bed time at night had been convicted and sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years. It strikes us that this colored citizen is under the impression that the North is a decidedly fast country.

There is no likeness of WERZ extant, and he appears unwilling that one should be taken. An effort was made last week by a photographer to get a likeness of him, but it failed. The attempt will be renewed, however, and it is believed will be successful, as the request was indorsed by one of the commission, and WERZ will not be likely to do anything contrary to the wishes of any of those trying him, even in such a small matter.

Johnson's Island was cleared of prisoners on on the 5th inst., when the following small remnant were sent to Fort Lafayette: Major STYLES and Capt. GUSMAN, who refuse to take the oath: Lieut. McBRIBE, who claims the protection of the British flag; COLE and ROBINSON, charged with complicity in the Lake Erie piracy; and HENRY B. ESTEP, charged with desertion to the enemy.

Two men (white and black) sat down on the open prairie, near Lawrence, Kansas, last Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., to play a game of cards, stakes being their pistols. The negro won, whereupon the white man shot him dead, and the dead body was found holding the cards. The affair was seen by people at a distance, but the murderer stole the negroe's pony and made good his escape.

Gen. FREMONT, Col. ZAGONY and another gentleman, have taken out a patent for expelling sap that produces rot in wood, and insert sulphate of iron and other substances that render it incorruptible. If the discovery is what they believe it, it will be a fortune to the owners of the patent. The wood can be prepared very cheaply, and will be used for railroad ties, wharves, ship-timber and various other purposes.

Up to Saturday, the 26th ult., only four days before the election of delegates, less than four hundred citizens of Mobile had qualified themselves to vote, and the *Tribune* thinks not more than six hundred would do so in all. There was also great trouble in finding suitable candidates for the convention.

There was not the least excitement at the State election in Maine, yesterday. As far as the vote is known, the relative proportions are about the same as last year, but the aggregate shows a reduction of about 30 per cent. Of course the Republican ticket has an immense majority.

There are at present upward of one hundred Major and Brigadier-Generals still in government service, unemployed, in addition to the large number mustered out of service recently.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that JEFF. DAVIS has not been removed from his casemate to Carroll Hall, as reported. His quarters are being prepared, and it is expected that he will be an occupant of Carroll Hall within a few days.

The election of a Congressman in Nevada, Tuesday, Nov. 7, will be exciting on local issues. Mr. WORTHINGTON, the late Representative, and Col. E. V. SUMNER are candidates.

Tripler Hospital, at Columbus, has been transferred by the General Government to the State of Ohio, and will be converted into a home for our disabled soldiers.

DANIEL WEBSTER, a son of the late Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, and grandson of the great DANIEL WEBSTER, died at Marshfield on Saturday, agen 25 years.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner GOVER concluded an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Mr. JOHN FILLO, of Williamsburgh, furrier, a victim of the John-street fire. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, pyrotechnists, and recommended that the Common Council amend the present ordinance for the storing and keeping of gunpowder and fireworks, making a violation of the same punishable by fine or imprisonment.

We are requested by Mrs. KANE, who called at this office yesterday, to state that the article about Dr. KANE and the forthcoming book, is not a *canard*, as telegraphed from Philadelphia. Mrs. KANE exhibits proofs of the fact of her marriage, and informs us that the volume spoken of will be issued from the press next month. Dr. EDWARD BYRD, of this city, is her trustee.

The Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 1,025 officers and men, commanded by Col. JONES FRANKEL, passed through the city yesterday en route for Boston. The Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 1,200 men, under the command of Col. ABERT, are expected to-day or to-morrow.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. A uniform was adopted for the department, three new companies were organized, and other important business was transacted.

On Saturday night a fire at the pork-packing establishment of JACOB BANKARD, on Second-street, in Baltimore, destroyed and damaged meats to the value of nearly $10,000. It was mostly insured.

Mr. OSCAR HOFFMAN, of East Twelfth-street, near Avenue D, was drowned, on Sunday evening, while rowing up the Harlem River in a wherry.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate demand yesterday. Prices of Flour, Corn and Oats were lower, under more liberal offerings. Whisky, Cotton, Lard and Tallow were firmer. Freights were quiet.

Gold 144¼@144¾ yesterday. Government Stocks steady; the Western Railways and Reading upward; Erie a fraction lower than on Saturday, after repeated fluctuations through the day. Money easy.

Must there be Confession Before Conciliation?

There is a class of Northern newspapers which make a great deal of an alleged unwillingness of the South to own that it has been *in the wrong*. They consider this a proof that the South is still disloyal at heart, and unfit for nothing else than military rule. We doubt this fact; we deny the inference.

We know not why Mississippi may not be taken as an exponent of the least favorable side of Southern feeling. It was the home of JEFF. DAVIS; was one of the first States which passed a secession ordinance; and it clung to the fortunes of the Confederacy with as much persistency as any. Yet its convention, the other day, by a vote of eighty-one to fourteen, declared that ordinance a nullity from the beginning; and, in one of its enactments, it took special care to style the strife in which the South had been engaged, a *rebellion*, instead of employing a less odious term. That certainly does not look much like an unwillingness in Mississippi to acknowledge that it has done wrong. No good reason can be given for presuming that the conventions of the other returning States will show a different disposition.

But even if the other States do refrain from all language implying a change of conviction concerning the right of secession, and it be made plain that the majority of the Southern people still hold that their cause was just, this would not justify any refusal on the part of the Northern people to be reconciled. The great practical point is that the South submits, and unreservedly swears allegiance to the national government. It is not its abstract opinion, but its practical conduct, with which we have to do. Loyalty in action is perfectly compatible with the greatest error in theory. Men may believe in the right of revolution (we all do in extreme cases) without being practically revolutionists. So men may believe in the right of secession without being practical Ssecessionists. There, probably, is not to-day a man in the South who is still in favor of an effort to maintain secession *practically*. If there be such a man, the place for him is not a prison, but a mad-house. Secession can never again take bodily shape. It can exist only as a harmless chimera. It neither does nor can effect the practical conduct of those who entertain it; neither ought it to effect our practical conduct.

But suppose that it was of serious importance that not only secession should be put down, but its theory dissipated, how is this to be effected by the continuance of military rule? The opinions of thinking men are never changed by persecution. There is no potency in mere force to prevent convictions. It can only prevent the *acting out* of convictions. The late war secures its end not by compelling men to a certain process of reasoning, but to a certain manner of obeying. Its object is fulfilled by a practical acquiescence—a treatment of the national authority as a settled thing, a fixed fact, whether right in theory or not.

Whatever the Southern people may think of the abstract right of secession, they cannot help regarding the attempt to carry it out an immense miscalculation and a prodigious misfortune. It cost them, in one way and another, not less than six hundred thousand lives and three thousand millions of property. No other such calamitous enterprise can be found in human history. The sense of this awful mistake has been burned into the flesh of the Southern people, seared into their brains, scorched into every drop of their blood, and it will abide with their posterity to the remotest generation. It is impossible that the mistake should ever be repeated. No rational men in the South can hope it. Neither should any rational men in the North fear it. If we are secure from the fact, what should we care about the theory? Why keep up anger about what has exhaled into an airy nothing? This is not worthy of our manhood. It is beneath us, after winning such a triumph, and receiving such a submission, to say that we will not give our hand until we have an open expression of penitence. The Southern cup of humiliation is bitter enough without our adding to it any such wormwood. It should content us that we have forever established the true principles of our government, beyond all possibility of future assault. That should be the all-sufficient reward of the war, the full satisfaction of our hearts. If there be a pride in the Southern soul that still clings to the shadow of the theory of secession, it will soon yield to the benign influences of our government, unless the Northern people embitter and repel it by their intolerance. We have only to do our part generously, as well as loyally, to wean the Southern people from all their old delusions, and to bring on a day when they will be of one mind with us in respect to the utter falsity of the "right of secession," as they now are in respect to the utter impossibility of secession itself.

Restoration vs. Extermination—Views of Hon. Thad. Stevens.

We published in the TIMES, day before yesterday, a full report of a speech made by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS on the 6th inst., at Lancaster, Penn., on the subject of *reconstruction*. The position held by Mr. STEVENS in Congress, and his known ability and political experience, give special interest to his views upon the most important question now before the country. The war is over; the rebellion is ended, and the sovereign authority of the National Government is reëstablished over every foot of the national domain. In what way shall we make this victory most beneficial to the country? How shall we treat the great body of the people lately in rebellion? Shall we remand them and their affairs to the great fundamental principle of self-government, or shall we assert over them the extreme rights of conquerors, imposing upon them such laws as we please, and holding their lives, their property, their civil rights and their political powers subject, wholly and exclusively, to our will and pleasure?

Mr. STEVENS answers these questions for himself with distinctness and emphasis. He insists that we have treated the rebel States as belligerents—that we have substantially acknowledged them to be a *de facto* government, and that we have, therefore, the *right* to treat them now as a conquered alien enemy. Their lives, liberties and property are subject to our final and absolute control. All writers agree, says Mr. STEVENS, that "the victor may inflict punishment upon the vanquished enemy, even to the taking of his life, liberty, or the confiscation of all his property; but that this extreme right is never exercised except upon a cruel, barbarous, obstinate or dangerous foe who has waged an unjust war." And he holds, moreover, that as the rebels have shown themselves in this unjust war to be a "cruel, barbarous, obstinate and dangerous foe," it is our right to "execute, imprison and confiscate." *And this right Mr. Stevens is in favor of exercising to its fullest extent.* How many of these conquered enemies we should execute, he leaves others to judge; but enough to "propitiate the manes" of our slaughtered martyrs of the war,—and they should be tried by courts-martial. But he proposes to "*confiscate all the estate of every rebel belligerent* whose estate was worth $10,000, or whose land exceeded two hundred acres in quantity," and to appropriate the proceeds to the payment of the National Debt.

That we may not be suspected of overstating his views on this point, we quote, in his own language, the exact disposition which Mr. STEVENS proposes to make of the proceeds of this wholesale confiscation:

"There are about six millions of freedmen in the South. The number of acres of land is 465,000,000. Of this, those who own above two hundred acres each number about 70,000 persons, holding in the aggregate (together with the States) about 394,000,000 acres, leaving for all the others below 200 each about 71,000,000 of acres. By thus forfeiting the estates of the leading rebels, the government would have 394,000,000 of acres, besides their town property, and yet nine-tenths of the people would remain untouched. Divide this land into convenient farms. Give, if you please, forty acres to each adult male freedman. Suppose there are one million of them. That would require 40,000,000 of acres, which, deducted from 394,000,000, leaves 354,000,000 of acres for sale. Divide it into suitable farms, and sell it to the highest bidders. I think it, including town property, would average at least $10 per acre. That would produce 3,540,000,000—three billions five hundred and forty millions of dollars.

Let that be applied as follows, to wit:

1. Invest $300,000,000 in six per cent. government bonds, and add the interest semi-annually to the pensions of those who have become entitled to them by this villainous war:

2. Appropriate $200,000,000 to pay the damages done to loyal men, North and South, by the rebellion.

3. Pay the residue, being $3,040,000,000 toward the payment of the national debt.

What loyal man can object to this?"

Mr. STEVENS proceeds to show how very onerously the public debt will press upon the national industry, unless this plan for its "easy payment" is adopted, and to insist that unless we adopt the theory by which this policy is held to be justified, we must concede the right to reëstablish slavery in every Southern State. Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, he says, has never liberated a single slave, and if the rebel States are still members of the Union, then their slave laws are still in full force.

Mr. S. insists that we must revolutionize by the vigorous exercise of the absolute powers we have acquired by conquest of the South, the whole structure of Southern society. "We have conquered them," he says, "and as a conquered enemy we can give them laws—can abolish all their municipal institutions and give them new ones." He claims *for Congress* the right of thus "giving law to the vanquished," and thus sets forth his view of the duty of that body, and his definition of the *parties* of the political future:

"If a majority of Congress can be found wise and firm enough to declare the Confederate States a conquered enemy, reconstruction will be easy and legitimate; and the friends of freedom will long rule in the councils of the nation. If restoration prevails the prospect is gloomy, and the new 'lords will make new laws.' The Union party will be overwhelmed. The Copperhead party has become extinct with secession. But with secession it will revive. Under 'restoration' every rebel State will send rebels to Congress, and they, with their allies in the North, will control Congress and occupy the White House. Then restoration of laws and ancient constitutions will be sure to follow, our public debt will be repudiated, or the rebel national debt will be added to ours, and the people be crushed beneath heavy burdens.

Let us forget all parties, and build on the broad platform of 'reconstructing' the government out of the conquered territory converted into new and free States, and admitted into the Union by the sovereign power of Congress, with another plank—'THE PROPERTY OF THE REBELS SHALL PAY OUR NATIONAL DEBT, *and indemnify freedmen and loyal sufferers*—and that under no circumstances will we suffer the nation's debt to be repudiated, or the interest scaled below the contract rates; nor permit any part of the rebel debt to be assumed by the nation.'

Let all who approve of these principles rally with us. Let all others go with Copperheads and rebels. Those will be the opposing parties. Young men, this duty devolves on you. Would to God, if only for that, that I were still in the prime of life, that I might aid you to fight through this last and greatest battle of freedom."

We do not propose now to enter upon any special criticism of the platform thus laid down by Mr. STEVENS. But we beg leave to doubt his right thus to prescribe new principles and a new policy for the Union party, and to brand as "Copperheads and rebels" all who refuse their adhesion to them. ANDREW JOHNSON, for example, would scarcely be considered either a "Copperhead or a rebel,"—and yet his position is very distinctly and very decidedly adverse to the theory and the policy herein laid down by Mr. STEVENS. We do not believe that the people have fought this war for the purpose of establishing at Washington the most relentless despotism the civilized world has ever seen. Nor are they at all likely to regard the extermination of the Southern people as the most likely means of restoring tranquillity, promoting order and forming a "more perfect Union." If that is their temper and their purpose, Congress may pass such enactments as Mr. STEVENS demands. Otherwise, we think they will hesitate about it, to say the least.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Now that so many popular scientific and philanthropic associations which existed in the days before the war, but which ceased their activity during its progress, are being revived, we should like to know why some effort is not being made for the resumption of the meetings of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science." This body of *savans* used formerly to hold an annual session in one or other of the great cities or lesser towns of the Union—one year in some Western city, another year in a Southern city, or an Eastern city, or in a city of the Central States. It had a very large membership of the learned men of the country, among whom were those of the highest distinction, as AGASSIZ, PIERCE, GOULD, GIBBES, the brothers ROGERS, the brothers WHITNEY, the brothers LECONTE, and others. At the last meeting, held at Newport, before the breaking out of the war, there were representatives from the scientific men of almost every State of the Union. The next session was appointed to be held (if we remember aright) in Memphis; but before the time for the meeting had arrived, Tennessee had seceded, and the war was raging.

The meetings were of very great value to science and to the country at large. The *savans* compared notes with each other on every subject of scientific inquiry, set forth their labors and discoveries during the year, and expounded or criticised new views originating with themselves or others. The public were instructed by the reports of their discoveries and discussions published in the newspapers; and their system of meeting annually in different cities in different sections of the Union, created a wide popular interest in the progress of science.

We know there was much complaint that scientific charlatans had succeeded in obtaining membership in the association; and there was undoubtedly ground for the complaint; but the evil was one for which the association had an easy remedy, and it furnished no sufficient reason for disruption.

We know also that another scientific association, of the close-corporation order, has been formed, in which some of the members of the old body are included; and we know that the new association has, in an indirect way, a certain amount of government patronage, and has the loftiest aspirations. We find no fault with it. On the contrary, we pronounce that it has a special value. But it neither fills the place of the old association, does its work, subserves its purposes, nor confers its benefits upon the public. It has lately held an annual meeting somewhere in Massachusetts, but few beside its members have been aware of the fact.

Why should there not be a resumption of those admirable scientific congresses, which had a membership coextensive with the Union, and welcomed all intelligent inquirers?

A Mason in Trouble.

Somebody, adding to his name "P. G. M. and P. G. H. P., of Kentucky," sends to one of the editors of THE TIMES a long printed letter, asking for a convocation of incumbent officers of Grand Lodges and Chapters in the United States, to be held at Louisville next month, to smooth out, by the mild spirit of Masonry, all the wrinkles made in the temper of our people, North and South, during the past five years. He means well, does this P. G., &c., we doubt not; but his zeal is froward. Masons, *as* masons, have nothing to do with political pacification; and it would have been well if some high lights in the order had remembered this—for instance, ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, whose burly and commanding presence we last saw in the star-gemmed chamber of the Lodge of Perfection in Broadway, clad in the cabalistic costume of the highest known degree of the Scottish rites. The Apostle's command, to be subject to the higher powers and pay deference to political rulers without seeking to direct them, was not more binding upon those whom he addressed, than are the similar commands of all Masonic law and tradition—that, as an order, the members of the fraternity are required to yield peacefully to the established rule, and by no official act to meddle with government. Had they done so in the South, where nearly all the elite of the ruling classes are prominent masons, they might have much retarded, if not prevented the great rebellion; had they respected the still-preserved masonic insignia of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, they would have looked in vain for a PIKE and a BRAGG, and a hundred others, to raise their hands against "the powers that be." And now that it is over, we fancy that the lesson of experience will not strongly favor the coddling of erratic brethren who have alike outraged the non-political and fraternal laws of the order.

TIT FOR TAT.—We observe that one of the Southern papers, in retaliation we suppose for publications in the North showing the demoralized condition of Southern society, is collating from all sources the vast mass of criminal and immoral news regarding New-York. It makes, of course, a frightful exhibit; and the Southern people who read it, and know nothing further of New-York, may well come to the conclusion that society here is utterly putrid. There is no doubt, however, that it gives as accurate an idea of the condition of things in this city, as much of the Southern news printed here gives of the condition of things in the South. If it were to be taken as a fair statement of the general life, or the average moral condition of New-York, we should quite agree with a country exchange, that the "question of reconstruction should be indefinitely postponed, and the entire nation should be agitated until an universal public sentiment stimulates an universal activity to rescue New-York from the abyss on the edge of which it insanely indulges in its carnival of transgression, and into which it must soon be hurled by the inevitable laws of retribution." Neither the South nor the North is as bad as those imagine who only know of the bad things in either.

The Wirz Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial columns of to-day, (Sept. 11,) Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, once of the United States Supreme Court Bench, and late Assistant Secretary of War in the Southern Confederacy, is held up to public scorn and vengeance, as an accomplice of WIRZ, by implication in a *plural* censure including his name. Others there attacked have as yet had no chance of proving their innocence, but accident established Judge CAMPBELL'S at the very inception of the evidence commented on. You have failed to note that, wanting power himself to act in the premises, he forthwith, as shown in testimony just before published by you, indorsed the information of malfeasance to responsible attention, in urgent terms of horror and censure for the state of things to be remedied.

There is no fear that any breath of such a charge can attaint that gentleman in the minds of our rulers and leading men who know him. But your strictures may prejudice him in the world's fair opinion; and you will doubtless see the justice of a correction.

Should your leisure and facilities permit the charitable task of discovering innocence, (as blest, perhaps "thrice blest," in its way, as the duty of scourging presumed guilt,) the means are on file in Washington. You would find abundant evidence that *humanity* was the leading trait of Judge CAMPBELL'S recent official life, which was mainly occupied in the alleviation of war's horrors rather than in the wielding of its force. He was not a deciding power. He is yet languishing in captivity, untried.

Respecting the War Department at Richmond, it is established beyond all question that it sanctioned the Andersonville murders, and *all the atrocities* of that pandemonium; and it is a farce to put WIRZ on his trial, if the principals are to escape scot free. The employers and the employed in this hellish business should all hang together. Among loyal citizens there is no difference of opinion on that point.—ED. TIMES.

THE DEFENCE OF WIRZ IN ENGLAND.—It will be seen by a reference to our European summary that LAWLEY, the veracious Southern correspondent of the London *Times*, has come to the rescue in behalf of the late Confederate authorities, against the plain, honest statements of the *Times'* new representative here. LAWLEY evidently thinks that the public have forgotten how he lied and lied in the interest of these same Confederate authorities for nearly three years. But the public have not forgotten. And what he says now will be taken with all the allowance which ought to be made for such a witness. Even judging LAWLEY, however, by his own admissions, he proves a great deal too much for the good of his Confederate friends. He admits that DAVIS and LEE were surrounded by men who counseled unmentionable projects of warfare, and that the chiefs of the Confederacy resisted these counsels. But what about WINDER? The authorities at Richmond knew all about his scheme of retaliatory warfare at Andersonville. Col. CHANDLER, the rebel inspector, told them about that scheme in his report; and went to Richmond expressly to represent that WINDER was pursuing a course of treatment toward the Union prisoners that was "*a disgrace to civilization.*" What answer came to that report and to CHANDLER'S personal protest? The answer came under the sign manual of JEFFERSON DAVIS in the shape of a commission appointing WINDER to the post of Commissary-General of prisoners for the entire Confederacy! LAWLEY had better deal with that fact when he writes again.

We have a letter to-day from a Southern correspondent who takes LAWLEY'S view of the case—only presenting Judge CAMPBELL, instead of DAVIS and LEE, as the steady opponent of savage modes of warfare. Judge CAMPBELL was an official of the rebel War Department. Let him be called to the stand in this case of WIRZ. He can surely tell the court what led to WINDER'S promotion, what led to the squelching of CHANDLER'S report, and who, in short, was responsible for keeping this creature WIRZ at his murderous post—long after all the facts concerning our prisoners were made known at Richmond.

FICTIONS FOR FOOLS.—It is only a few days since we were enabled to contradict, on the best authority, the story which had been widely published, and we suppose widely credited, in the North, that a certain Georgia doctor had sawed off the legs of a negro to prevent his running away. We now find in the Alabama papers explicit contradictions of other able fictions which have lately been sent from the South to this section of the country—such as, that a general slaughter of negroes was in progress in Alabama, which, in the words of the original narrator, "would make you sick of life,"—that "one hundred and thirty-three dead negroes had been found in the woods,"—that "five Africans were seen floating in the river,"—that "two men (white of course) were seen to pull a negro down across a log and cut his head off with an axe,"—that "black women and children were killed and then boxed up and thrown into the river," etc., etc. It seems that all these horrific tales are false. We never supposed them to be true. But we suppose somebody must have believed them, or at least expected others to believe them, else they would never have been sent. The authority given for them in the Chicago papers was that of a Teacher of Colored Schools, whose veracity was said to be vouched for by the Secretary of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission.

Formerly, we could not always give implicit trust to the denials of alleged cruelty to slaves, made by Southern papers. But now that the blacks of the South have organs of their own, and that a great number of the Southern newspapers are conducted by Abolitionists, there need be no fear that any of the wrongs of the African will be concealed in that section. In the meantime, we wait for new developments, via Boston or Chicago, of social horrors in Alabama.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A popular vote is to be taken in Connecticut on the first Monday in October, on an amendment to the consitution, by which the word "*white*" is to be stricken out from that clause prescribing the qualifications of electors. The amendment was passed almost unanimously by the last Legislature for submission to the people. Its object is to place all men, black and white, upon the same footing, so far as the right of voting is concerned.

Connecticut, we believe, is the only New-England State in which distinctions of color in this respect are maintained. The Democratic State Central Committee has issued an address to the people of the State asking them to *defeat* the proposed amendment. It urges that the State of Connecticut is, and of right ought to be governed by *white* men, and that when the proposition to change this and admit blacks to the suffrage was submitted to the people, it received only 5,353 votes in its favor, while there were 19,143 against it.

The result of this vote will be awaited with considerable interest. Now that slavery has been abolished, it is certainly just and right that all the prejudices and hostilities of race which it engendered should give place to sentiments of justice and equal rights. Whether they have done so, or not, to any considerable extent in Connecticut, will be determined by this vote.

THE CITY RAILROAD CARS.—There is, no doubt, good cause for some of the complaints of the dirty condition of the city railroad cars, and of their being infested with obnoxious vermin. The stuffed seats give shelter and encouragement to these vermin, beside absorbing and circulating the noxious exhalations from the bodies of the myriad passengers who daily crowd each car. Many people are terrified to ride on some of the lines. The adoption of open cane-bottomed seats, instead of cushions, would prevent many of the evils complained of.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit fifty-cent bills are "thick as hops"—in fact, in this city, a great deal thicker. They are not difficult of detection; but most folks are so careless in the handling and passage of currency bills, that they have found a very wide circulation. What we should like to hear of is the detection and punishment of some of the counterfeiters of this and other government notes. What is being done in this line? What is being done to make counterfeiting dangerous, and to prevent its enormous extension, to the great loss of the government? Where are the government detectives?

Death of Dr. William Bay.

Dr. WILLIAM BAY, of Albany, died, at the advanced age of 92, on Thursday last. Dr. BAY was actively employed in his profession more than sixty years; and for more than half a century in Albany, where, also, he was born. When fifty years of his professional life closed, the event was marked by a highly interesting manifestation of popular respect. His friends and professional brethren invited him to a banquet, which was numerously attended, and proved how universally Dr. BAY was esteemed by his fellow-citizens, how highly he was estimated by the medical profession, and how truly he was loved by his patients.

Some ten years ago, Dr. BAY, at the earnest request of his family, laid aside the medical harness, living since in repose, enjoying the society of his family and a few old friends. Until recently, the evening of his life was cheered by the companionship of one who had for more than sixty years been the sharer of his cares and his joys—a wife, intellectual and refined, and worthy to be the head of such a household. Since the death of Mrs. BAY, the doctor has been consoled by the constant attentions and the thoughtful affection of daughters, who cheerfully repaid the great debt of duty and love which children owe to parents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—New-York is by no means a favorable place for miscellaneous concerts. The business has been overdone, and we have passed to a condition where nothing short of the best will suffice. Mr. BATEMAN, whose entertainments commenced last evening, at Irving Hall, has prudently recognized this fact, and comes to us with a company of unquestionable excellence. He adds to it the local power of an orchestra, and leaves nothing in freshness or strength to be desired. We trust sincerely that his venture may prove successful. Without treading on the higher ground of the Philharmonic Society, or the symphonic soirées of THEODORE THOMOS, he provides a neutral programme of great merit—one, in fact, which must appeal more directly to the public taste than either of those furnished by the institutions just named. Of Mr. BATEMAN it is almost unnecessary to speak. He has been before the public for a full quarter of a century, and his family have carried the name honorably and triumphantly through Europe. Miss KATE BATEMAN has been for many months in England, and her return to America will be an occasion of public demonstration. Her success on the other side has been ample and satisfactory. Few artists have received so warm an approval, so persistent a regard from the English press. Mr. BATEMAN appears before us now as a concert giver, and comes with an entirely fresh batch of artists, engaged, it seems to us, judiciously, and with every prospect of winning more than an average success.

Mlle. PAREPA is unquestionably a great, a grand, an undeniable artist. Her voice is fresh, round, strong and beautiful. It is an honest and penetrating soprano still in the first bloom of youth, and with all the facility that nature in her most prodigal moments bestows on this ductile organ. In its lower notes it is not absolutely steady, although free from any defect than can occasion serious uneasiness in the listener. For more than two octaves upward it is simply perfect, touching and resting on E flat with absolute certainty and ease. The quality is full and luscious; so admirable indeed that we doubt if any singer has surpassed Mme. PAREPA in this respect. The effect of the first piece, when the lady was naturally uneasy before a strange audience, can barely be described. It was our old friend "Ernani involami"—a cavatina always vigorous and pleasing, but very materially overdone, and not more than tolerable to an average concert-goer. The fire, delicacy and dramatic meaning thrown into this piece can hardly be exaggerated. From the first note to the last the audience simply waited for an opportunity to applaud. The second piece was a serenade by GOUNOD, comparatively unknown here, and not worth serious consideration. It furnished Mlle. PEREPA, however, an opportunity to show how completely she has her voice in command, and to exhibit in the last stanza the richest and best *mezzo-voce* that has ever been heard in New-York—full, pulpy, tender, unfaltering. There was no defection in the intonation, no effort, no paltry trick of cheap vocalism. The slightest whisper went to the end of the hall with clearness and brilliancy, and the phrasing was exquisite and musicianlike. The "Nightingale's Trill," in the second part, is a simple show piece, not very pungent in melody, or important in any sense. It served, however, as a vehicle for exhibiting a very perfect shake. In ARDITI'S well-known and charming waltz, "Il Bachio," Mlle. PAREPA gave us not only the shake, but every other quality of a first-class artist. Many times as we have heard this *morceau*, we have never known an artist who gave it so exactly in *tempo*, so brilliantly in execution or so fully in voice. We have only to add that in all these pieces the lady was enthusiastically applauded; but—we are glad to say—not a bit more than her merits deserved. Mlle. PAREPA is a singer whose equal we have not had for many, many years. If she does not create a *furore* it will prove that we have lost that enthusiasm for voice which we formerly possessed.

Mr. DANNREUTHER, an American pianist, who has recently returned from his European studies, played two movements from CHOPIN'S F minor con-

certs. His reading of the work is delicate, consistent, and pretty, but it lacks breadth. Mr. DANNREUTHER is, however, a man of many merits. His touch is exquisite, and according to his way of thought, he plays intelligently. In the way of execution he is clean and confident, seeing directly what he wants to do, and doing it temperately and well. This concerto has been played by Mr. S. B. MILLS, who takes a different view of it, and the one which we prefer. But this does not blind us to the fact that Mr. DANNREATHER is an artist of great merit, and that whoever may have played the concerto before him, he himself has still another meaning to impart which is worth hearing. The "Rigoletto" fantasia—which is one of LISZT's poorest—was interpreted by this gentleman in a satisfactory manner. By this we mean that he did not add to the limited charms of the piece, or increase it by the strength of his touch, or the *elan* of his style.

It is hardly fair to speak of Herr CARL ROSA. The heat and moisture of the evening were sufficient to destroy the prospects of the best violinist in the world—which Herr ROSA is not. It was almost impossible for that gentleman to "stop" in tune. He tried his best, and his best was very good. In the *Audante* of the Mendelssohn concerts he displayed good feeling, and the accurate bowing which that necessarily involves. The quick movement was injured by the trouble which we have named. VICUATEMP'S "Polonaise" suffered even more grievously. But it was apparent that Mr. ROSA is a good executant, and a gentleman toward whom we may look for positive enjoyment hereafter.

The orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, played three overtures efficiently, and accompanied all the artists in their several pieces.

The next concert will take place on Wednesday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. HERMANN's short series of performances commenced here last evening. The attendance was so great that it was impossible to get within seeing or hearing distance of the great prestidigitateur. We are compelled, therefore, to defer our notice of the performance to another occasion. We may place on record, notwithstanding, that the applause was abundant, and that the satisfaction of the audience seemed to be complete.

THE PRIZE FROG SHOW.—The majority of the public do not understand that the bull-frog is a singing bird, yet the fact is demonstrated at the show where the most distinguished of the Balrachian kind are accommodated in cages—some of them as yellow as Canaries, but few of them with so sweet a note in their throats. The hundred dollar (prize) fellow is a creature of superior proportions, with a white waistcoat and a watch-chain. He looks somewhat like a member of the City Government, and his bill for gloves and carriages must be inordinate. He is dignified, but wheezy; contemplates with composure the prospect of his head being cut off at an early day, but cheerfully gobbles up any stray grasshopper that is placed in his way. Intellectually considered, he is stolid, rather than learned. It is probably from prudential reasons that he speaks so little, but he can kick well, and the smaller fry had best keep out of his way. A poor little hopper in a crystal prison represents the latter kind. He is the recipient of the five-dollar prize, but appears to be utterly unconscious and indifferent to the honor thus thrust upon him, and, indeed, rather overwhelmed generally. There are, in addition to these representative members of the family, many hundred others who connect the extremes with some happiness of proportion. The hall is prettily fitted up, and this curious exhibition seemed to interest every one. The attendance was very good. We were not able to hear Mr. CAHILL's lecture. The "Wild Humorist of the Marshes" did not hold forth whilst we were present. The prize frog-show will remain open to-day and to-morrow.

The Late New-London Railroad Accident.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, Sept. 11.

The Railroad Commissioners met at Montville to-day to investigate the late accident on the New-London and Northern Railroad, between Norwich and New-London, but came to no decision, and adjourned to some future day.

The Vermont Judiciary.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Sept. 11.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. ASA O. ALDIS. (recently appointed Consul to Nice,) as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, has been filled by Gov. SMITH, by the appointment of Hon. HERMAN R. BEARDSLEY, of St. Albans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Tri-Weekly Meeting of the Board—Adoption of a Uniform for the Members of the Department—Three New Companies Organized.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners held at Fireman's Hall yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions, presented by the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, were adopted:

UNIFORM OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Resolved, That the officers' and members' uniform of the Metropolitan Fire Department shall be as follows:

Engineers—That of the Chief Engineer shall be a red flannel shirt, made double-breasted, with turn-over collar; dark blue Pilot cloth fire coat, in length to reach to and not below the knee; with pantaloons of the same material; white fire-cap of the present New-York style, with white front, and a device upon it of a steam fire engine, with the words "Chief Engineer," in the arch above, and the initials of the wearer under the device, and lettering to be in gilt.

The Assistant Engineers shall be uniformed the same in all respects as the Chief Engineer, substituting the word "Assistant" for "Chief" upon the cap-front.

The District Engineers shall also be the same in every respect as the Chief and Assistants, except the cap-front, the word "Engineer" only being placed in the arch above the device.

ENGINE COMPANIES.—The uniform of Foremen and Assistants of Engine Companies shall consist of blue flannel shirts, double-breasted, with turn-over collars; dark blue pilot-cloth fire-coat, in length to and not below the knee, with pants of the same material; black fire-caps, of the present New-York style, with white stitched fronts, and black letters; the letters "M. F. D." in the arch of the front, with the title of their position immediately underneath on a straight line, the number of the company to which they are attached in the centre, and the initials of the wearer at the bottom. The steam-engine stoker and driver shall be the same in every respect, excepting the color of the cap-front, which shall be on a black ground and the letters in white. The privates' uniform shall be the same in all respects as the steam-engine driver and stoker, excepting the title of their position shall be omitted.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.—The uniform of officers and members Hook and Ladder Companies shall be the same, in all respects, as those of Engine Companies, excepting the cap fronts, the addition to which shall be a device of a hook and ladder crossed. The driver's fronts shall be of a red ground, with white letters lettered in the same manner as those of Engine Companies. The private fronts shall also be of a red ground, with black lettering, the same as those of Engine Companies.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer to see that the foregoing regulations are carried into effect as fast as companies are organized by this board.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from ISAAC EDWARDS, Superintendent of Roads, asking the department to furnish GEORGE CANFIELD with three lengths of hose, to be used for the purpose of furnishing water for sprinkling Bloomingdale Road, Mr. CANFIELD being employed by the Street Department to do that work. Referred to the President with power.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, transmitting the names of four members who had resigned or been expelled from their companies.

A communication was received from the officers of North River Engine Company No. 30, asking the Commissioners to have their engine altered so as to be drawn by horses. Referred to the Committee on Apparatus and Hose.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer suggesting that Hose Company No. 15 be permitted to take their apparatus to Philadelphia in October. The request of the company was granted.

A communication was received from fifty exempt firemen and citizens living in the Third and Fourth Fire Districts, petitioning the board to organize them into a fire company, to be located in the house now occupied by Hose Company No. 38, and to do duty in the Third and Fourth Districts. Referred to Committee on Appointments and Discipline.

A communication was received from the Foreman of Hose Company No. 28, stating that the property of the company had been disposed of at auction, and that they had ceased doing duty, and asking to be discharged. Referred to Committee on Appointments and Discipline.

A communication was received from JAMES AHERN, tendering his resignation as engineer of Steamer No. 37. Accepted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Appointments and Discharge reported resolutions in favor of granting honorable discharges to the members of Pearl Hose Company No. 28, and Nos. 12 and 16 Hook and Ladder Companies. Adopted.

The Committee on Apparatus reported a resolution directing the Chief Engineer to place a hand-engine in charge of Engine Company No. 55, and to remove the steamer now in use by the company. Adopted.

The Committee on Apparatus and Hose reported a resolution recommending that the companies heretofore organized, be numbered as follows:

Engine Company in house of Hose Company No. 8, as No. 4.

Engine Company in house of Engine Company No. 20, as No. 6.

Engine Company in house of Engine Company No. 22, as No. 7.

Engine Company in house of Hose Company No. 18, as No. 10.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Telegraph recommended the appropriation of $200 for the telegraph apparatus belonging to Hose Co. No. 29. Adopted.

The Committee on Telegraph reported a resolution in favor of the removal of the central office of the Fire Telegraph from the City Hall to Fireman's Hall, the expense not to exceed $2,500. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Supplies reported in favor of making a contract with EDWARD BRAILLEY, for the alteration of the house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11, in Stanton-street, for the sum of $1,250. Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Supplies recommending the alteration of the house of Engine Company No. 9, Stanton and Marion streets, at the expense of $1,650. Adopted.

NEW COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

A resolution was adopted organizing a company to be known as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 8, to be stationed in the house of Hose Company No. 51, East Fifty-first-street, JOHN H. VAN TASSEL, foreman.

A resolution was adopted organizing a hook and ladder company, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, to be located in the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, ANDREW J. BRADY, foreman.

A resolution was adopted organizing a hook and ladder company, to be known as Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, to be located in the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, Thirteenth-street, JAMES TIMONEY, foreman.

New-York Trade Sale.

The fourth day's sale (yesterday's) went off with decidedly more liveliness than that of any previous day. Indeed, the sale is evidently and decidedly successful. About a third more buyers are present than have usually attended the sales, and the rates commanded by standard books and meritorious light literature are unexpectedly high. This is, in part, at least, owing to the conviction felt by the trade that prices are now settled pretty nearly where they must remain for many months, and to the consequent filling up somewhat resolutely of their standard stock, exhausted by four years of cautious low trading. The demand for books grows livelier, moreover, among the community now that the war is over. As an example of the firmness of the transactions of this sale, it may be mentioned that sales continue at least as spirited as they were on the first day, notwithstanding that during the intermediate five days the price of book-paper has risen four or five cents a pound. Something of this prosperity is due to the presence of buyers from Richmond, Charleston, New-Orleans, Galveston and other Southern and Southwestern points; but their purchases are not so large as to materially color the aspect of the business.

The selling yesterday began with the school books of SARGENT, WILSON & HINKLE, of Cincinnati; IVISON & PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co., of New-York, and CROCKER & BREWSTER, of Boston, whose lists brought very good prices. Many of the buyers were from the West, where good school books are appreciated, and where they furnish a good many children to use them. CROCKER & BREWSTER also offered a few standard theological books, including the valuable works of that sound and learned scholar, the late Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, of Union Theological Seminary, *Torrey's Translation of Neander's Church History*, and that very remarkable piece of sold reading, SCOTT's *Family Bible*.

MASON BROTHERS followed, with school books, the fresh and spirited biographical works of JAMES PARTON, his *Humorous Poetry*, and two of FANNY FERN's *sui generis* books—*Ruth Hall* and *New Story Book*.

Then came the MERRIAMS' intent to "Get the Best" *price* for their WEBSTER's Dictionaries—and they got it. BREWER & TILESTON followed hard after them with Worcester; then were offered BARNES & BURR's extensive assortment of school-books, and their standard library editions. More school-books, from DENNET & BROTHER, who succeed the solid old firm of JAMES MUNROE & Co., of Boston; and next appeared WIDDLETON's list. Mr. WIDDLETON now holds the elegant series of "Riverside Books," well known to book-lovers as heretofore issued by VEAZIE, of Boston, including the works of the elder DISRAELI, LAMB, BURTON's *Anatomy of Melancholy* and HALLAMN's works. Mr. WIDDLETON also sold a large number of good *belles lettres* books, such as POE's works, *Noctes Ambrosianae*, STANLEY's, TRENCH's and SYDNEY SMITH's books, &c. The day's sales wound up with O. S. FELT's standard English poems, the Albums of JAS. B. SMITH & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Bibles and standard novels and romances of the same firm. Prices were good throughout, the selling rapid, the competition fearless, and sometimes there rose quite a war-cry of simultaneous shouts for "the lot" or "the balance."

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, head to-day's list.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Ocean Yacht Race Between the Henrietta and Fleetwing.

The first ocean yacht race which has ever taken place in America is now in progress, between the yachts *Henrietta* and *Fleetwing*. They started yesterday morning from the lightship off Sandy Hook, on their way to Cape May, the prize to be a valuable cup.

The *Henrietta* is a fore-and-aft rigged yacht, over two hundred tons burden. The *Fleetwing* is about two hundred tons burden. Both yachts lay at anchor in the Horseshoe all Monday night, and were towed to the lightship by a tug, being then started by Mr. WM. R. TRAVERS. At 7:42 o'clock the hawsers were dropped, and, with a gentle southeasterly breeze, in forty minutes they were out of sight. Very heavy bets are pending on the result.

The *Henrietta* was sailed by Capt. RICHARD BROWN, who took the yacht *America* across the ocean. The rival vessel was managed by Capt. HARRIS.

Pedestrianism.

Yesterday afternoon, the Capitoline base ball ground, Brooklyn, was the scene of a foot-race of two miles, for the sum of $250 a side, the competitors being the famous runner JAMES MCCABE, and JOHN MILLS. The latter athlete is of recent introduction in this country, and was looked upon as an untried man. He was taken in hand by Mr. JOSEPH FLETCHER, and pitted against MCCABE, who has the reputation of being a fast two-mile man, more for a test of the abilities he possessed than anything else. At 5 o'clock everything was in readiness; the men, dressed in running costume and spiked shoes, appeared at the starting-post. MILLS, who is the smaller man had the inside position, and at the word being given, went off with a slight lead, which he maintained the first time around, completing the distance in two minutes and five seconds. In the next round MCCABE took a lead, but was soon deprived of it again. They now ran very close, alternating positions until coming for the winning flag; when they were within 100 yards of it, both made a most desperate spurt, MILLS coming past the goal of victory only about a foot in front of MCCABE. Neither of the men appeared in the best condition for fast time, as well as the ground being heavy. The entire distance was accomplished in 11 minutes 36¾ seconds. A large attendance of sports were present. Another match was made on the ground for $500 a side, at a three mile stretch, to come off at the same place in four weeks from yesterday.

THE TWO-MILE FOOT RACE AT BROOKLYN.

The race between MCCABE and MILLS yesterday, at Bedford, for $500, resulted in the success of MILLS who passed the winning-post three feet in advance of his opponent. The time was 11 minutes and 25 and ¾ seconds. The same parties are to have another trial within a few weeks.

Cricket.

BOSTON VS. NEW-YORK.—The annual contest between the cricketers of Massachusetts and those of the New-York Club, known as All Massachusetts vs. New-York, has this year been replaced by a match between the Boston and New-York clubs, owing to the inability of the members of the Lowell and Shelburne Falls clubs to come on this season. Yesterday, the Bostonians began play with their friends of the New-York Club at Bedford, Brooklyn, and to-day the contest will be completed.

The weather yesterday morning was not very propitious for the sport, but by noon it cleared up finely, though it proved to be oppressively warm, owing to the dampness of the atmosphere. But cricketers don't mind hot weather, and accordingly, as soon as the ground was sufficiently dry for the purpose, play commenced, the New-Yorkers going to the bat first, SHARP and HUDSON being their first representatives. The veteran on this occasion was not in trim for play; and, though he defended his wickets well for some time, he soon had to succumb from sheer inability to stand the fatigue. HUDSON stood in well, however, hitting finely for 14, both O'BRIEN and HAMMOND being well on the wicket, and bowling finely. The former, in stopping a "hot one" from HUDSON, had his hand so badly hurt as almost to lead to a suspension of play. He had to slack his speed from the injury, and bowl for catches. The first wicket fell for 22, but the fourth went down for 29. BYRON made a good stand, and batted splendidly for 23, three threes, leg hits, being noteworthy portions of his score. TYLER's 11 was the next best score after HUDSON and BYRON had been disposed of, CROSSLEY's 8 also being well obtained. MARSH was sent to the club house by one of the finest catches at point ever seen on the grounds, LANCEY taking the ball beautifully with one hand near the ground. SUYDAM was also prettily run out from a fine throw-in by CASHWELL. In fact, the fielding of the Bostonians throughout was excellent. SULLIVAN's long-stopping and EATON's wicket-keeping were very praiseworthy, but few balls passing either. HAMMOND's bowling figures showed 6 wickets for 34 runs, with 18 maiden overs, a fine average; O'BRIEN getting 2 wickets for 31 runs, with 14 maidens, both showing excellent bowling. On the part of Boston, at the bat, their opening play gave promise of a score double that of their adversaries, their batting being well followed up by excellent judgment in running, their play, in this respect, being in very favorable contrast to that of the New-Yorkers, who have a very bad habit of staying at their wickets, instead of stealing runs in lively style. The Bostonians, too, were assisted by some very loose fielding, besides which the New-York bowlers did not appear to do well on the wicket. Afterwards they improved in both respects, the Bostonians, after scoring 61 for three wickets, being sent home for a total of 77 only, they adding but 16 runs to their score at the fall of the third wicket. A beautiful catch and the stumping of HAMMOND by HIGHAM were noteworthy instances of good fielding, as was a fine catch by SUYDAM, a good throw-in of BEECH's, and two neat catches by BYRON. The Bostonians were hospitably entertained with a good dinner, and the match was marked by the most enjoyable intercourse throughout. The following is the score of the first innings:

NEW-YORK.	Score.	BOSTON.	Score.
Sharp b. Hammond	3	Sullivan c. Byron b. Adams	9
Hudson b. O'Brien	14	Scott b. Adams	13
Higham b. Hammond	1	Cashwell b. Crossley	16
Byron b. O'Brien	23	Hammond	15
Marsh c. Lancey b. Hammond	0	Eaton, run out	0
Crossley b. O'Brien	8	O'Brien c. Suydam b. Hudson	4
Oakley b. Hammond	0	Ashwell c. Byron b. Crossley	0
Suydam, run out	1	Lamb, run out	0
Tyler b. Hammond	11	Lancey	7
"Adams" c. Lancey b. Hammond	1	Byes, 5; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3; total	12
Smith, not out	3		
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 5; total	14		
Total	79	Total	77

Umpires—Messrs. CUYP and BULLIS.
Scorers—Messrs. WHITE and BATES.
The game will be resumed at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The National Game.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY VS. HARNESS-MAKERS.

The match between these nines, played at Bedford yesterday, resulted in the success of the Bank Note Company's nine. The following is the score:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.	Outs.	Runs.	HARNESS-MAKERS.	Outs.	Runs.
Babcock, p.	0	8	Currie, s. s.	1	3
Baird, s. s.	1	5	Risley, 2d b.	3	2
Lauck, c. f.	3	5	Baptie, l. f.	3	2
Picket, r. f.	3	4	McKennie, p.	2	3
Dalton, 2d b.	2	5	Condon, c.	1	4
Russell, c.	1	3	Lee, 3d b.	2	3
Hanson, 3d b.	4	2	Wilson, c.	1	4
McLaughlin, 1st b.	3	4	Greieves, r. f.	3	1
Ballard, l. f.	4	3	Henson, 1st b	5	0
Total	21	39	Total	21	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Am. Bk. N. Co.	10	13	1	4	5	1	5	0	0	—39
Harn's-mkr's.	4	0	5	0	2	2	9	0	0	—22

Umpire—Mr. SID. SMITH, of the Atlantic.
Scorer—Mr. DONALDSON.
Time of Game—3 hours.

NEW-YORK VS. BROOKLYN POST-OFFICES.

The match between the nines of these offices, which took place at Hoboken yesterday, resulted in the success of the New-York office by a score of 39 to 23.

ATHLETICS VS. CAMDEN.

The grand match between these clubs in Philadelphia on Saturday, resulted in the success of the Athletics by a score of 37 to 11, seven innings being played.

EAGLE VS. EMPIRE.

These clubs play their game at Hoboken on Wednesday next, and it is expected to be quite an interesting game.

THE ATLANTIC NINE.

We understand that a change has been made in the champion nine, PEARCE playing short stop and NORTON as catcher, the latter being the late catcher of the Star Club.

Card from the Crew of the Samuel Collyer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No. 112 EAST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865.

The undersigned, composing the crew of the four-oared shell *Samuel Collyer*, of New-York, respectfully appeal to their brother oarsmen of the United States, to evince their detestation of the conduct and actions of the Poughkeepsie crew, consisting of WILLIAM STEVENS, HOMER WOODEN, WILLIAM BURGER and EZEKIEL BENEWAY, which crew were fairly and honestly defeated by us in the match race for $8,000 a side, upon the Hudson River, at Poughkeepsie, on the 18th July last.

One CHAS. H. DIAMOND, as assignee and representative of this crew, is now suing GEORGE WILKES, Esq., for the stakes which were intrusted to him as treasurer, or stakeholder. We feel confident that such dastard conduct will meet with a unanimous sentiment of condemnation from every person who has the slighest respect or desire for the promotion of good oarsmanship and honest boat-racing. And we further hope that all crews will publicly, as we now do, decline positively any competition with the so-called "Poughkeepsie Crew," either in a match race or a regatta, upon any waters of the United States.

We have waited patiently for a liberal period, to give the crew of the *Floyd T. F. Field* an opportunity of performing an act of simple justice toward us, by acknowledging in the public prints that the crew of the *Samuel Collyer* won the race and money fairly, and upon their merits as rowers. The Poughkeepsie crew knowing this to be the fact, have not sufficient honesty and magnanimity to admit it.

While heartily thanking the press for its frequent flattering and complimentary allusions to our many contests and fairly-won victories, we are happy to say that we can, with pride, point to every race which we have rowed, as an honest and square one. Always endeavoring to row our best, for the credit of New-York, whether abroad or at home, our champion colors are, we are proud to say, unblemished by any stain of dishonorable conduct.

JOHN A. BIGLIN,
JAMES H. BIGLIN,
DENNIS LEARY,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—The dedication of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, near Seventh-avenue, took place on Sunday. The sermon in the morning was preached by Rev. J. W. HOLMAN. Several appropriate hymns were executed in fine style by the choir at various times during the service. A collection was taken up to aid in the completion of the church. The basement of the building in which the dedication was held, is the only part as yet completed, and is 65 by 80 feet. It will cost four thousand dollars to finish the church. Rev. J. L. HODGE preached in the afternoon, and Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND in the evening.

THE COOKING ACADEMY.—Prof. BLOT's Cooking Academy, which was so successful last season, will be reopened on the 18th inst., at No. 896 Broadway, where a large hall has been engaged capable of accommodating 150 persons. The seats have been so arranged that all can see and hear without difficulty. Subscriptions will be received on and after the 18th inst., and the course of lectures will commence on the 2d of October.

THE KNIFE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Late on Sunday night, MICHAEL REILLY, of No. 36½ Oak-street, was attacked and stabbed thrice in the side and twice on his limbs by an unknown ruffian while he was passing through the hall-way of No. 69 James-street. Policeman KENNEDY, of the Fourth Ward, took him to the New-York Hospital.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Sunday evening a boat, which four young men were rowing up the Harlem River, ran against a spile, and the force of the concussion was such as to upset the craft. Three of the men escaped by swimming ashore; but Mr. OSCAR HOFFMAN, of East Twelfth-street, near Avenue D, was drowned, and the body has not been recovered.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.—JAMES TERWILLIGER has received the appointment of private secretary to Collector KING. FRED. J. PHILLIPS, who was secretary to Collector BARNEY, and retained the office under Collector DRAPER, will remain.

FELL FROM A THIRD STORY WINDOW.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN BIRD, a stevedore, fell from a third story window at No. 11 Carlisle-street. He was taken unconscious from the pavement, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

ATTEMPTED TO DROWN HERSELF.—On Sunday evening Miss ANN AGNEW, of No. 6 Stone-street, leaped into the dock at the foot of Wall-street, intending to commit suicide. She was rescued by Policeman MULLEN, of the First Ward, and taken home.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CENSUS OF JERSEY CITY.—The following is the census of Jersey City just completed:

First Ward.—Native white males, 1,157; females, 1,191; colored males, 11; females, 14; foreign white males, 870; females, 1,122; colored males, 4; females, 3; white children between 5 and 16, males, 613; females, 648; colored males, 4; females, 5. Total, 5,633.

Second Ward.—Native white males, 1,115; females, 1,031; colored males, 11; females, 11; foreign white males, 1,356; females, 1,366; white children between 5 and 16, males, 692; females, 695; colored males, 7; females, 7. Total, 6,291.

Third Ward.—Native white males, 1,306; females, 1,469; colored males, 1; females, 5; foreign white males, 789; females, 1,020, colored females, 2; white children between 5 and 16, males, 670; females, 706. Total, 5,968.

Fourth Ward.—Native white males, 1,357; females, 1,451; colored males, 46; females, 50; foreign white males, 1,004; females, 1,180; colored, 1; white children between 5 and 16, males, 806; females, 819; colored males, 11; females, 17. Total, 6,742.

Fifth Ward.—Native white males, 1,482; females, 1,535; colored males, 9; females, 17; foreign white males, 1,224; females, 1,275; white children between 5 and 16, males, 853; females, 874; colored males, 3; females, 5. Total, 7,277.

Sixth Ward.—Native white males, 754; females, 789; colored males, 39; females, 45; foreign white males, 1,188; females, 1,224; white children between 5 and 16, males, 737; females, 655; colored males, 7, females, 12. Total, 5,450.

Total population of Jersey City	37,361
Population in 1860	29,256
Increase	8,105

A YOUNG WOMAN SHOT BY HER LOVER.—On Sunday afternoon a Miss BROWN, residing in Brooklyn, was accidentally shot on Ellis' Island by her lover, under the following circumstances: The young woman was sitting on a sofa engaged in conversation, when a young man to whom she was engaged to be married, picked up a pistol, which he had been told was unloaded, and to frighten the young women pointed it toward her side, saying, "Kate, I am going to shoot you," and pulling the trigger the piece was discharged. The ball took effect on the left breast, but striking a rib, it glanced across the chest and lodged under the skin on the opposite side. Dr. GREGORY, of Jersey City, was sent for, and after extracting the ball and dressing the wounds, the young woman was conveyed to her home in Brooklyn. The injuries are not considered dangerous.

ROBBED AT THE DEPOT.—A German woman on her way to Philadelphia, had her pocket picked on Sunday evening of $650 at the Jersey Railroad depot.

VALUABLE HORSE STOLEN.—Some time during Sunday night the stable of Mr. JAMES KERRIGAN, at West Hoboken, was burglariously entered and a fine horse, valued at $500, was stolen away.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Algonquin.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1865.

Rear-Admiral F. H. Gregory:

SIR: It is proper that I should notify you in writing, as I have already notified you and the Board of Engineers orally, that Mr. FORBES will not consent to a trial of the engine of the *Algonquin* for the comparison, otherwise than with cold water in the boilers, and with weighed fuel charged to both vessels. I supposed after our convention ten days ago, that the justice of this demand was recognized by yourself and the Board of Engineers; but I inferred from a remark of Mr. DARBY yesterday that it was designed to have the engines run for five hours without charging them with the coal, and then to begin the weighing and charging.

It would seem superfluous to argue this question, it is so evident that with sixty-seven per cent. more grates, and about three times as much boiler, the *Winooskie* would have an immense advantage if she could accumulate the great amount of fuel necessary to fill its furnaces without being charged with it. One of the economies of my machinery is that it requires much less fire to raise steam from cold water than does the *Winooskie's* machinery; and if I were deprived of the benefit of that difference in making a comparison, it would be simply dishonest. If, however, there was no difference in economy, still I should insist on beginning with cold water and weighed coal; because the amount of fuel on fire in the furnaces at any particular time cannot be ascertained, and must be guessed at, and *as I do not appoint the guessers*, I should have more confidence in the scales.

I am also informed by several engineers that it is the design of the department to run the boilers of the *Winooski with low water*, and that for this purpose gauges and glass tubes have been applied below the level of the tube sheet, which, in ordinary cases, is covered with water. To this I object, for several reasons; one of which is that my employes and I will necessarily be near these boilers during the trial, and my experience with boilers having low water leads me to prefer absence of body in such cases. About twenty-seven victims of *low water* in the case of the *Chinango*, a double-ender, with boilers just like the *Winooski's*, suggest a Coroner's Jury too forcibly to be agreeable to one who is expected by day and night, for four days, to be in the neighborhood. Another of these double-ender boilers exploded at Newburgh.

I agree that it would be an economical advantage to the *Winooski*, just as the engineer of the *Chenango* found it to be, until the fatal moment arrived. He remarked to Capt. FILLEBROWN that the "engine worked better than he expected," as it would do with hot steam, produced by low water. I also agree that with thermometers in the steam-pipe, and a large corps of engineers on duty, watching with extraordinary care, an explosion is only probable, not inevitable. But it is obvious that this is not the way in which these boilers can be worked in practice, and that to work them so on this trial would be dishonest. This is not a contest between private persons, in which the passions of men are aroused to a degree, when, for the moment, success is considered more important than life, and where any dangers are incurred without hesitation; but it is a comparison of two engines by the government to ascertain which is the more economical, at the dock, when both are working as they are designed to work, and where no advantage ought to be taken of Mr. FORBES, who is honestly endeavoring, at great expense to himself, to benefit the country, not himself.

The defects of the boilers of the double-enders may be concealed somewhat by this device; but no engineer will say that it is practical, or that it could be made safe in ordinary use with the vessel moving so as to cause the water in the boilers to surge. If the *Winooski* were under way I could keep far enough off to make the danger less important to me personally; but to be within forty feet of boilers in which the elements of explosion are all ready to combine, and in which the only safety is in the *extraordinary skill* of the operators, is too much like being in a powder magazine, with men smoking cigars, and being required to rely upon the great care with which they will guard the sparks.

There is another objection to this trick, which is that the *Winooski's* boilers are not within the "*specification*" when they have gauges below the water-line; and Mr. FORBES' contract only requires him to run against a machine constructed as the "specifications" of the "double-enders" require. None of the double-enders have any such arrangements as these for carrying low water, and they were applied to the boilers of the *Winooski* for the purpose of obtaining an unfair advantage. I shall, therefore, insist upon having them removed before the comparison is made. The objection is a material one; for if these boilers can go through a run of ninety-six hours without an explosion, it will be a decided advantage to have carried low water, although the operation would destroy the boilers very soon if continued in practice. Very truly yours,

EDW. N. DICKERSON.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the public may not be aware of the reasons for the long delay in the competitive trials of the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, to which Mr. DICKERSON, the designer of the machinery of the former, has given such publicity through your columns, it may be as well to state that the delay is owing wholly to Messrs. DICKERSON & FORBES. Two weeks ago the *Winooski* was ready at the dock for the trial, since which time, with one frivolous objection and another, Messrs. DICKERSON & FORBES have evaded it. The department keeps the *Winooski* ready at great expense. Now, at this late moment, further objections, and of the most frivolous nature, are made, doubtless with the intention to tire out the patience of the Navy Department so as to compel it to take the *Algonquin* from the hands of Messrs. DICKERSON & FORBES, when those gentlemen would have an opportunity to tell the story of their great oppression in the columns of the TIMES.

As, after these wharf trials, the department has directed others to be made according to the wishes of Messrs. DICKERSON & FORBES, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Experts from civil life; and as it intends to test the two systems of machinery to the utmost, the constant evasions of Messrs. DICKERSON & FORBES to commence the trials can only be ascribed to the fact that the trials already made show them they will be ludicrously beaten. These gentlemen have made loud assertions in your columns, but meanly shrink from the only umpire, the *experimentum crusis* of the actual competition.

W.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts. Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

A Beacon of Health

The good things of this world have each their appointed mission.

It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to prevent and relieve a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a protective and a remedy has been without check or drawback. It is strong negative evidence of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As proof positive of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than dicers' oaths.

And what is its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Where twenty dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1855, five hundred dozen are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It seems impossible.

The preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers "Where?" To the "limbo" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them.

New-York Office No. 59 Cedar-st.

Bulwer Lytton says that a refined gentleman may always be known by the perfume he uses. In American society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS." Its purity, freshness and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling. Sold everywhere.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Largest and Cheapest
wholesale and retail HAIR-STORE IN THE CITY. No. 329 Canal-st. L. BASTET.

Persons Prematurely Gray
Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair
HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best hair dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for HALL'S, and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Piles! Piles!—Bleeding or Itching Piles permanently cured by using DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. Reference given to highly respectable persons in this city, who were afflicted for years, and at times confined to their room, and this medicine has entirely cured them. Agent for New-York No. 164 BOWERY.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta-AWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Dr. Schenck keeps a full supply of his PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., at all times. These three medicines, properly taken, will frequently cure consumption in its advanced stages.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Crutches! Crutches! Crutches!—HARTMAN'S ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES for the lame. The greatest improvement of the age. 476½ Broadway.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, at his usual time, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOUGHTON—AYRES.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, by Rev. F. S. De Hass, WILLIAM H. BOUGHTON and FANNY A., daughter of Daniel Ayres, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BURT—TOWNE.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. John S. Brainard, EDWARD BURT, of this city, and MARY B. TOWNE, of Auburn.

COMES—CRARY.—In New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 7, by Rev. D. K. Lee, W. IRVING COMES and Miss MYRA CRARY.

DIED.

BAYLES.—In Tarrytown, Westchester County, Mrs. NANCY BAYLES, widow of the late Jonathan Bayles, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. J. Deeker.

COOPER.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, at Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y., of diphtheria, EMILY AUGUSTA COOPER, only daughter of the late Thomas S. Cooper, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice. A train leaves the 30th-st. depot of the Hudson River Railroad at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot to convey friends to the house.

COXE.—At East Hampton, on Thursday, Sept. 7, ALICE ARCHER CLEVELAND, daughter of the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland and Katherine Cleveland Coxe, aged 19 months.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 10½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sept. 12.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 10, EDWARD D., infant son of John W. and Emily C. Evans, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 117 Ainslee-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Sept. 9, Mrs. SARAH A. FAULKNER, widow of Wm. Faulkner.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HITCHCOCK.—At Squan Beach, N. J., at the residence of Mr. W. P. Chadwick, JOHN C. HITCHCOCK, late merchant of this city, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased, and of his brothers, James R., George B. and Clinton Hitchcock, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Dr. Jared Linsly, No. 22 Lafayette-place, this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HAND.—At Woodlawn, near Sing Sing, on Saturday, Sept. 9, STEWART JENNINGS, eldest child of Thomas Jennings and Ellen King Hand, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Baltimore papers please copy.

LOWDON.—On Monday, Sept. 11, Mrs. SUSAN LOWDON, aged 84 years, widow of the late John Lowdon, of Boston.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. R. Lowdon, corner of Avenue A and 119th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

MURRAY.—At Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Sept. 9, JOHN MURRAY, aged 24 years and 2 months.

Staten Island papers please copy.

MCCALL.—At Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 7, after a brief illness, JAMES HAMILTON, only child of James S. and Maggie M. McCall, aged 1 year and 11 months.

ORMSBEE.—At Nayatt Point, R. I., on Friday, Sept. 8, HENRY HOLDEN, youngest son of Henry H. and Martha L. Ormsbee, of Providence, R. I., aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

TAYLOR.—At his residence in Mamaroneck, WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 12, inst., and from the North Baptist Meeting-house, Port Chester, at 1½ o'clock of the same day. Trains leave New-York for Mamaroneck at 9½ o'clock A. M., and for Port Chester at 11½ o'clock P. M.

VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, near Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Sept. 9, JAMES VAN SCHOONHOVEN, of Troy, N. Y., in the 84th year of his age.

WIGHT.—On Sunday night, Sept. 10, HARRY, youngest son of Franklin and Mary Elizabeth Wight, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Roslyn, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

OF FINE

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

Now ready in both the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEPARTMENTS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

GILT, PEARL AND STEEL BUCKLES,
Two, Three, Five to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, PARIS FANS,
Elegant styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight to Forty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR FOR A SMALL BOTTLE OF HAIR-DYE, WHEN YOU CAN GET A BOTTLE FIVE TIMES AS LARGE, OF A BETTER DYE, FOR THE SAME MONEY.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR-DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair-oil. It is warranted not to injure the hair or skin. Manufactured by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. BARNES & CO., Park-row, and by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway.

BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.
USED BY THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS.
ADAPTED TO ANY BRANCH OF BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN OR HOME MARKETS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
SALESROOMS NO. 3 BARCLAY-ST., near Broadway.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st.

$12 SAVED—OUR CELEBRATED SOFT-finish "Sea Island" SHIRTS, (the finest goods made except "N. Y. Mills") are now for sale at our retail department, No. 3 Park-row, *at the wholesale price*, $3 each —a *positive saving* to the consumer of $12 per dozen.
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Sole Manufrs., 36 Warren-st.

TRY THE "HERBARIA FOR THE HAIR;" it is positively guaranteed to prevent the hair from falling off, and promote the growth. No. 713 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR ARTIST IN CUBA.

This new comic book of adventure in the West Indies, by GEO. W. CARLETON, contains fifty humorous drawings on wood, illustrating the haps and mishaps of a traveler among the leather-colored Cubans—the scorpions, rats, cockroaches, tarantulas, fleas, spiders, lizards, donkeys, cock-fights, mask-balls, codfish, garlic and onions that do abound in the Tropics.

The book is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and beautifully bound in cloth, gilt sides. Price $1 50.

*** To be published with Artemus Ward's new book in a few days.

CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

21. MAPS, CHARTS, ENGRAVINGS. 21.
21. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 21.
21. H. H. LLOYD & CO., 21 John-st., New-York. 21.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, NO. 389 BROADWAY, supply all works on PHRENOLOGY, HYDROPATHY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHONOGRAPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, ANATOMY, PHYSIOGNOMY, MEDICINE, MASONIC, AGRICULTURE, PHOTOGRAPHY and the NATURAL SCIENCES GENERALLY. They also have new, miscellaneous works, including those of DRAPER, MANN, etc. See the new illustrated ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1866, now ready, prepaid by post, 12 cents.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

CITY OF CHICAGO
7 PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS,
Interest, January and July,
Payable in New-York,
For sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., are requested to present the same immediately, with vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, assignees of the said firm and of Morris Ketchum, at their office, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR,
EDWARD BEMENT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN, } Assignees.
Dated Sept. 6, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
OF
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the bids will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1891; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865. }

☞ In consequence of the illness of the Comptroller, the time for the reception of proposals for the above stock is extended to TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorised to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 886, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 561, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 586, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE T. W. AND W. R. W. CO., TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865. }

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF Stock in the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, and the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Companies, are requested to surrender the same at this office, and receive therefor certificates of stock in the consolidated company.
A. BOODY, President.

OIL INTERESTS—FOR SALE IN WELLS now going down, on the celebrated Holmden Farm, Pithole, Penn., within a few rods of the United States wells; also 55 acres in fee simple on Pithole Creek, 1½ miles from the large flowing wells known as the Grant and No. 54. Address for ten days J. C. G., care of H. B. Claflin & Co.,

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, Jr.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY May 26, 1865. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.
A. STEVENS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

ATLANTIC BANK.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1865.
A surplus Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the board,
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TARENTUM OIL, SALT AND COAL COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865. }
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable at the office of the company on and after 20th inst. Transfer books will be closed from 18th to 23d inst.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office, on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.
B. F. JUDSON, Secretary.

FARMERS' & CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D., Sept. 5, 1865. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders or their representatives, at the banking-house, on and after the 15th inst.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE "PREFERRED Stock" of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of 25 per cent. from the net proceeds of the sale of the road, will be paid upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of stock, with power of attorney, (duly executed,) at the office of the Shore Line Railway in New-Haven.
WM. T. BARTLETT, Treas. for Trustees.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

For flagging sidewalk in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.

For new basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken street.

For paving Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Also all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Also all the lots on both sides of Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-nine to fifty-nine, block number three hundred and fifty.

Also all the lots in block number three-hundred and forty-seven, bounded by Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.

Also all the lots on West-street, and on both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of the block from Hammond to Hoboken street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and on both sides of the streets intersecting Ninth-avenue to the extent of one-half the block, each side, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 4, 1865. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Also, lot No. 20 in block No. 344, and lot No. 54 in block No. 343, in the Nineteenth Ward. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1865. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 302 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons. ?
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are *required* to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky."
J. W. BARRIGER,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Sewer in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; sewer in Monroe-street, between Grand and Corlears streets, and sewer in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth street, with branches in the intersecting streets, between Lexington and Third avenues. Also, for paving with stone blocks, Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues, and Sixty-first street, from Third-avenue to East River. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—The advertisement inviting proposals for paving 59th-st., from 5th to 10th avs. is hereby withdrawn.
No bids will be received or opened for this work.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
SEPT. 11, 1865. Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda City Hall-Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865, for the supply of 74 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 9 feet long with beveled spigot ends, and 80 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 6 feet long with beveled spigot ends, in all about 210 tons.

The amount of security required will be five thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for cast iron water pipes, 6 feet in diameter," the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

Blank forms of bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

The board reserve the right to reject all the bids if deemed for the interest of the city.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Sept. 5, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865. }

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., for furnishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard, immediately, with 4,000 pounds 1⅜ round Ulster iron, the government reserving the right to withdraw and reject proposals, if deemed objectionable.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
IN NEWCASTLE COUNTY, DEL.

A family mansion and country seat, with valuable farm attached.

One mile from the City of Wilmington, Del., known as "Eden Park."

This estate,
CONSISTING OF 185 ACRES,
of the most productive and desirable land in Newcastle County, will be offered at public sale on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1865,
at the hotel of B. C. Pearce, at 5th and Market sts., in the City of Wilmington, at 2 o'clock P. M. It will be sold in two separate parcels.

No. 1.—The MANSION HOUSE, with its stabling, outbuildings, &c., complete, with TWELVE ACRES OF THE FINEST LAND, including the Grove, Lawns, Nursery; also, large and highly cultivated VEGETABLE GARDEN, with gardener's house erected thereon.

The mansion is a spacious three-storied stone and brick building, rough cast, newly fitted up, with parlor, dining and smoking rooms, library, two halls and conservatory on the first floor; fourteen bed chambers besides servants' rooms and good attics on the upper floors; the whole in excellent condition. The roof and upper stories were built in 1863, of the best material and workmanship; the rooms are well distributed and proportioned, supplied with bath and water closets, good drainage, and ample supply of pure water in the house. The kitchen, wash and ironing rooms, with coal house, &c., all complete. Large, dry and commodious cellars under the entire building, with heating apparatus, flues, &c. The stable appurtenant is of brick, new and well arranged for seven horses, with abundant carriage room, and adjoining it there is a well-constructed ice-house of ample capacity.

The grove adjoining is composed of the finest old trees, through which avenues are laid out; the grounds surrounding are well stocked with a variety of the choicest fruit trees, also flowers and shrubbery. The entire establishment is of a class rare in this country, and seldom offered for sale, and has been occupied only by its owners during the present century.

NO. 2—THE EDEN PARK FARM.
containing 173 acres of land, not surpassed in fertility and productiveness by any in the County of Newcastle. It is well fenced and watered throughout, with complete set of buildings, partly new, and all substantial. The farm-house is a double three-storied brick building. There are three large barns, with ice-house, granary, tool-house, outhouses, shedding, stock-yard, &c., with abundant supply of excellent water from wells, with pumps in good order. The property abuts upon the Christiana River, with excellent landing for steam or sailing vessels, the bank or levee having lately been renewed and faced with stone, so as to be permanent without further outlay. The location of this property and the character of its soil especially adapt it to the production of vegetables and fruit, for which the adjacent markets of Wilmington and Philadelphia create a constant and growing demand. A large and profitable vegetable garden is now in operation upon the farm, and the inducements for its increase are very great.

The place is perfectly healthy, and lies in the midst of a fertile district of well improved farms, intersected with excellent roads, and is within fifteen minutes drive of the stations of the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Delaware Railways, also steamboats for Philadelphia.

Inspection by those desiring to purchase can be had by applying to the tenant at the farm house, or to the coachman in charge of mansion and grounds, on or after Sept. 1. The title is unquestionable, and terms of sale will be favorable. Possession of the mansion given immediately, and likewise of the farm—the latter subject to a tenancy on shares, (with a first-class tenant,) expiring March 25, 1866. For further particulars address,
FLORENCIO J. VERRIER, Trustee,
No. 615 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
or THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Wilmington, Del.

N. B.—The landlord's share of the farm stock is for sale, and a pair of valuable carriage horses, with household furniture, &c., will be sold on Sept. 28, on the premises.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865. }

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 26, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865. }

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865. }

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 312 Washington-av., between Greene and Gates avs., Brooklyn:
Splendid rosewood 7-octave piano (Chickering;) walnut parlor suites in reps; centre tables, marble top hatstand, walnut and painted marble top chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china dinner and tea sets, glassware, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A black mare, 7 or 8 years old, about 15¾ hands high, long tail, sound and kind in single or double harness, and a good driver under the saddle.
Also, a shifting-top wagon in good order.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865. }

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) foot guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
FORCLOSURE SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the private residence No. 36 West 15th-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by Almira W. Caruana, wife of Stephen B. Caruana, and said Stephen B. Caruana to Helen C. Freeman, dated May 1, 1865, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of May, 1865, and upon which default has been made, the property therein mentioned and described, consisting of household furniture, &c., sufficient to furnish a first-class house.
N. COTHREN,
Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 10 Wall-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865. }
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
There will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M., at the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, the following named government vessels, viz.:
City of Richmond, propeller, 444 tons.
De Molay, propeller, 1,295 tons.
Sentinel, propeller, 350 tons.
Governor Chase, propeller, 750 tons.
Charles Osgood, propeller, 364 tons.
Hudson, side-wheel, 761 tons.
Illinois, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
Guide, side-wheel, 650 tons.
Cossack, side-wheel, 616 tons.
Payments will be made in government funds; twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, and balance within next forty-eight hours.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brev. Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
SALE OF MACHINERY.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the bullet factory foot of West 51st-st., New-York, by direction of the surviving partners of E. D. Williams & Co., a quantity of machinery and tools, comprising a steam engine, several lathes, drills, presses, shafting, pullies, belting, a rifling-machine, a lot of patterns, bench tools, several guns, blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c. Terms cash.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River,
11 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,750 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
362 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo bark *R. Goddard*, from Palermo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is an experienced and competent nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 502 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a first-class family; thoroughly understands her business in the English and American style of cooking; is an excellent baker; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, THOROUGHLY experienced, wants a home in a good family as infant's nurse and seamstress; can refer to a first-class family for undeniable reference. Apply at No. 23 West 44th-st., or address INFANTS' NURSE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would take care of children. Has the best of city reference. Call at 116 East 32d-st., second floor, front room, between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; does fluting and all kinds of fine washing; family washing carefully done. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or to wait on a lady; can operate on Singer's or Wheeler's sewing machines; has three years city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st., until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 44th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH-woman a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good city reference. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN NURSE and seamstress, by a respectable girl with good city references, to do nursing and sewing. Apply at the German Employment Office of HENRY HOFACKER, No. 154 4th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH COOK by an intelligent woman, who understands her business in all its branches. Apply at the German Employment Office of HENRY HOFACKER, No. 154 4th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a first-class family; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, plain and fancy dishes. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; best of reference given. Call at No. 137 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION AS good cook, washer and ironer; good city references can be given. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, besides bread and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of city reference given. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a young woman; would do fine washing if required; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 216 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; the best of city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 248 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as seamstress; would assist in light chamberwork; best of recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 195 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' fine things; has the best of reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of city references from her last place. Apply at No. 286 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, by a respectable Protestant girl; good city reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 23 Avenue D, between 3d and 4th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 125 West 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family; takes charge of a baby from its birth, or as chambermaid; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, without family, as practical gardener and farmer, the laying out of grounds and the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery; is a first-rate hand over horses and a good steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a good, temperate, honest, industrious young man; can bring the very best of city reference as to being well qualified for the business he applies for and of the same character he represents himself to be. Call on or address COACHMAN, at Mr. Taylor's stable, No. 142 East 24th-st., all this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GERMAN, unmarried, a situation as gardener; capable of taking care of a greenhouse, and understands his business thoroughly; best of recommendations given. Address, for one week, E. D., No. 15 John-st., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom; just arrived from the old country, and has been living with some of the best families; he understands his business perfectly well; will make himself generally useful. Address P. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses and harness; is a good and careful driver; has the best recommendations from his last employer. Address M. F.; Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, honorably discharged from the army, a situation as collector, or would undertake the care of a horse and wagon; can drive well; security given if required. Call or address J. M., No. 266 West 27th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses and harness in every respect; has high recommendations from his last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, German; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references. Address JOSEPH, care of Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, lately landed; understands the care of horses and driving a coach; is willing to make himself useful about the house. Address JOSEPH HALPIN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION, who understands fully the care of graperies and greenhouses; is a right good vegetable grower. Apply for two days to Mr. SMITH, No. 65 Liberty-st., who will certify for him.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as groom or coachman, lately returned from the army; has been a coachman for the last sixteen years in the city. Apply to O. D., at Ryerson & Brown's, No. 73 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages in all its branches; has no objection to any part of the country. Address A. M., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as a flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; also green-houses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Address G. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Englishman, (single;) he thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, oxen, driving, farming, gardening, &c.; best references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young man who understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good gardener; can milk well; is not afraid of work. Good reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give five years' reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a young man as coachman and gardener; has the best reference from his last employer. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family, with best of city reference. Call or address No. 961 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; can come well recommended; no objections to the country. Address T. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, single; nothing but a first-class situation will be accepted. Apply at J. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has unexceptionable city reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a young man, who has good references. Address WAITER, saddler's store corner of 13th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with the best of city reference; six years from one family and others. Address C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR assistant gardener, by a single young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is not afraid to work. Address T. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands perfectly the care of horses; good reference from last employer. Address P. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; no objection to the country; has 11 years' reference. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, in a private family; has the best of city and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, either in the city or country; has good references. Address J. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a young man, as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference. Address T. K., Box 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; can give the best of city reference. Address J. H. K., Station G, New-York.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser is a practical printer, understands the care and handling of paper, can make full estimates, and would be very useful as general clerk. Best of references furnished. Address HARRY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT accountant, who has for the past ten years been employed as cashier and general book-keeper in a house doing an extensive business, is now desirous of making a similar engagement; good references will be given. Address Box No. 1,588 Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN OFFERS his service as in-door servant any place he can find a comfortable home. Address J. GREEN. Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED DRAUGHTSman, who is ready and accurate in the calculation of quantities and surfaces of machinery; experience in planning and erection of machinery not essential; a permanent situation for a reliable man. Applications to be made by letter, addressed to Box No. 638 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, to take charge of a fine farm of 100 acres; must be sober, industrious and thoroughly understand the science of farming in all its branches, as none other need apply. Address, by letter, giving references, to Box No. 5,430 Post-office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N. Y.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, for the jewelry, silver ware and bronze and fancy goods department of our store. Apply by letter only, giving references, to BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly, to go about 25 miles from the city. Apply, with references, at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE drug-store; only those understanding the business need apply, by letter, to Box No. 1,813 Post-office. Salary moderate.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to wait upon an elderly lady; good references required. Apply at No. 7 West 28th-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS O age in a wholesale stationery establishment. Address, in own handwriting, stating reference, Box No. 5,643 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN ENtering and at the books; one familiar with Yankee notions preferred. Address, with full recommendations, Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRUG-STORE, able to read and write. Apply with recommendation to No. 250 4th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; good city reference required. Call this day at No. 349 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and attend on a child. Apply to Mrs. FOX No. 200 Waverley-place.

AGENTS WANTED—TO LEARN ANY PERson in one hour's time my new system of graining to imitate the finest rosewood, mahogany, maple, oak, marble and seashells in the known world in oil. Satisfaction warranted. Address, with stamp and $1, for sample of painting, private terms, and all necessary instructions, J. W. WILSON, Somerford, Madison County, Ohio.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—6TH AND 8TH AV. LOTS, ABOVE 110th-st., at very great bargains. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
A comfortable home, on West 33d-st., near 8th av.; three-story, high-stoop, all modern improvements, in good order; $11,000; terms easy.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY.
Business property on 8th-av. for sale. Apply to
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The outbuildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River, and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittents here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

$26,500.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat with farm, containing 80 acres of choice arable land, in a high state of cultivation, together with heavy crop of hay, oats, potatoes, corn, &c., &c., (excepting the tobacco.) All stock consisting of three horses, eight head of cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., &c.; carriage, wagons, farming utensils, machinery and tools of the most approved kind and in great variety; situated in Hudson County, New-Jersey, six miles from Hoboken, and within a few minutes' walk (through a fine avenue, on each side of which are planted ornamental shade trees,) of the depot of the Northern Railway.
The mansion is large and replete with every convenience, being 40 feet square, two stories and basement, with spacious piazza; the parlors are elegant, marble mantels, high ceilings, frescoed, &c., &c.
The outbuildings are large and numerous, in perfect order, and arranged in the most convenient manner for the work on the place.
The grounds, which command an excellent view of the surrounding country, are beautifully laid out, with well-shaded lawn, large vegetable and flower gardens, extensive grape arbor, which yields abundantly, and a large variety of choice fruit-trees, in good condition.
The climate is mild, early and very healthy. A rare opportunity is offered to secure an elegant home.
The property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged in par for city property. Apply to
RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED on Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours' drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price, $70,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT farm, containing 100 acres; situated 18 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and within ten minutes' drive of the depot at Rahway; one-third woodland, balance in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, cherries, quinces, plums and pears, of the finest kind of fruit; commodious dwelling, barns, stables and carriage-house; fencing in good order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. DE GRAW, Esq., Hotel, Rahway, N. J., or THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMBINED.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the very desirable property, fronting on 6th-av., embracing two blocks of ground in frontage, running from Carroll to 1st sts., containing over 40 city lots; on the ground is a first-class mansion, with stables, &c., &c. This property is located in one of the most improving neighborhoods in Brooklyn—near horse railroad line—and is constantly increasing in value. Will be sold at a low price to close an interest. Will be sold entire or in part. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad Depot. It is located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. There is on the premises a large dwelling, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, built of the best materials and nearly new. It will be sold with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or to JOSEPH DELLA TORRE, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—NINE acres of land, beautifully located at Bay Ridge, near the Narrows, and adjoining the elegant country seat of J. A. Perry, Esq. On this property is a beautiful grove of timber. The property is admirably suited for a gentleman's country residence, or could be divided into several plots suitable for villas. This land is within one hour's ride of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE AND MASTIC detached villa residence, No. 300 Washington-av., Brooklyn, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; house 35 feet square, with kitchen extension; lot 75 feet front, and 210 feet deep to Hamilton-st.; the garden is tastefully laid out, and filled with the choicest fruit trees; stable, carriage-house, &c., &c., on Hamilton-st.; will be sold with or without the furniture. For particulars, apply to
E. H. POWER, No. 78 Murray-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 24 acres, on East River, twelve miles from New-York; accessible by railroad, and steamboat landing three minutes' walk; built seven years since, in the best manner; ceilings thirteen feet; eight bedrooms; situation almost unequaled, preeminently healthy; will be exchanged for improved city property.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneatles, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope will sell his house, a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front; all modern conveniences, and in perfect order, having recently been painted, &c., throughout; situated on West 21st-st.; the neighborhood is good, easy of access to cars and stages; will be sold at a very reasonable price; terms to suit.
J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 235 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn.; one half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-stories, brick, 30 by 40, with extension 26 by 20; three barns, stables and other outbuildings, all in good order; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a few of the most beautifully located lots on the Central Park, situated on the 5th and 6th avs. Also lots on the cross streets between 5th and Madison avs.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN DOWNING-STREET; 2 houses 42d-st., near 10th-av.; 2 houses 59th-st., near 2d-av.; lot on Lexington-av., near 44th-st.; 4 lots, 15th-st., near Avenue B; 5 lots 46th-st., near 2d-av.; 3 lots 38th-st., near 2d-av. Also, some fine lots in Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 160 ACRES, IN A pleasant village, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 80 miles from city. House large. Grounds handsome. Outbuildings extensive. Land good. Can be divided if desired. Apply at NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and twenty acres of good land, situated within five minutes' walk of the depot at Fairfield, Conn.; house in perfect order, with all conveniences for a first-class family; good outbuildings, &c. Apply to JOHN BUCKINGHAM, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage-house, with 4 to 5 acres; plenty of large shade trees round the house. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, on the Hudson, four hours by rail from this city. The proprietor can be seen at No. 1 Tryon-row, (J. E. Ireland's,) from 9 A. M. till 12 M., or at McCumber's, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Throg's Neck, on the water. For particulars, apply to WM. F. WARRING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS (FULL LOT) HOUSES on 5th and Madison avs., and also on streets between Lexington and 6th avs., for sale by URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON PINE AND CEDAR STREETS—a property on Pine-st., extending through to Cedar-st., and having a front of about 80 feet on each street. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, brown-stone front house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av.; modern improvements; plumbing in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house on East 30th-st. Price $12,500; terms easy.
FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR $9,000, A BARGAIN, A WELL-built 3-story brick house, 20x40 feet; lot 20x59.3, near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON Madison-av., with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses in 5th and Madison avs., and on Murray Hill. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A gentleman about visiting Europe, desires to rent his country seat for two years; it is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view, half a mile above Kingsbridge, and only ten miles from New-York; but a short distance from either Harlem or Hudson River depots; the house contains all the modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c., and is suitable for a Winter as well as Summer residence; it is in good order and well furnished throughout; the grounds contain thirty acres, are highly cultivated and well stocked with ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds; there is also a fine stable, coach-house, ice-house and other outbuildings; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—WITHIN FIFTY minutes' ride of the city, the residence of George L. Schuyler, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson River. The house is about 40 feet square and has eight bedrooms, all comfortably furnished; bath in each story; open fireplace in each room; eight acres of land, garden, stable, ice house, &c. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on West 23d-st.; to be rented only to a strictly private family. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 13d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET in the family of a French teacher; good opportunity for a gentleman to acquire, practically, the language; references exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 24 42d-st.; brown-stone, English basement; in perfect order; to a family of adults only; rent $300 per month. Address HOUSE, Box No. 321 New-York Post-office.

BROADWAY LOFT, 55x200, AND OFFICES to let in the new marble building Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, 96 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A DESIRABLE TENANT, UNTIL May or longer, an unfurnished house in a good neighborhood. Address S. W. BENEDICT, 4 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like to occupy from about Oct. 1, part of a moderate-sized house with another small family; a widow lady having room to spare preferred; location must be good and above 14th-st.; the best of references given and desired. Address (giving location) L. S. J., Box No. 3,919 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS, from 1st November, a furnished house, between 14th and 42d sts. and 6th and Lexington avs.; rent not to exceed $400 per month. Address D., Box 3,076, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or purchase a first-class house, not less than 25 feet front, on the 5th-av., or between 5th and 6th avs., and 14th and 35th sts. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, require three or four unfurnished rooms convenient for housekeeping, with a quiet family; the vicinity of University-place preferred. Address BODIN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—On the Hudson River, a good house, containing nine or ten rooms and an acre of ground, with fruit and shade trees. Address Box No. 516 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR A SOAP manufactory, with immediate possession. Apply to Manhattan Soap Co., No. 44 Stone-st., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY pleasantly and quietly located, will accommodate one lady guest expecting to require kindness and home attention during illness. Refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. STERLING, Box No. 22, Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A FAMILY OWNING AND OCCUPYING a brown-stone house, full width, four stories, would let all or part of the third floor with board. The house is in 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., as pleasant a block as there is in this city; good accommodations and a liberal price will be expected. Address BOARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOUR GENTLEMEN DESIRE A SECOND story front-room, with hall bedroom for one of the party, three rooms, two of which may be hall bedrooms, for the rest, and a private table for the party; location between 13th and 18th sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. Address, stating terms, H. B., Box No. 172 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO WILL GIVE very little trouble, desiring a quiet home in a private family, would be happy to teach French, or the elements of music, as an entire or partial remuneration for board. Best of references given. Address J. S., Box No. 300 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, LADY AND two daughters, three rooms and a sitting-room, with private table; neighborhood of the Academy of Music preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., H., Box No. 4,780 New-York Post-office.

A GOOD AND COMFORTABLE ROOM wanted by a single man, with or without partial board. Address, stating full particulars as to price, which must not be too steep, WILLIAM, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH or without board, a most elegant suite of rooms, in the most fashionable part of 5th-av. Apply at drug-store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in good circumstances and well known, by a gentleman equally favored, who desires to spend the coming season pleasantly. Address R. W., Box 165 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, for a single gentleman; terms must be moderate; dinner at 6. Address A., Box 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

NO. 51 BOND-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be had.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board for gentlemen, at No. 119 West 22d-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.;
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The Cunard steamship TRIPOLI, Capt. HARRISON, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP EUROPE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on FRIDAY, 15th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock forenoon.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ... (Nearly ready) ... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT .... (Building) .... Great power.
PEREIRE .... (Building) .... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS .... (Building) .... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE .... A. DUCHESNE .... FRIDAY .... Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN .... SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN .... SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.
The NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new steamship, THE QUEEN, will be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 5, at the Company's pier, No. 47 North River.
The public are respectfully invited to visit the ship.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 13
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Sept. 16
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... Sept. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Sept. 28.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.
All letters have to pass through the Post-office.
An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.
First Class, $250. Second Class, $175. Third Class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship
GEN. SEDGWICK
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The TWILIGHT will follow on SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship COMMANDER, Capt. TERRY, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on THURSDAY, 14th September, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. O. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
WEEKLY LINE.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES, will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. The accommodations on this splendid ship are unsurpassed. Passage, with choice state-room, $50. Freight at the lowest rates. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

CHANGE OF PIER.
The Star Line of steamships for Savannah have removed from the pier foot of Canal-st. to Pier No. 46 North River, four piers above.
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:
CONSTITUTION .... GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA .... CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO .... HOLMES, Commander.
AMERICA .... LINDT, Commander.
The
CONSTITUTION
will leave Pier No. 46 North River, four piers above Canal-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 16. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamship NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
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Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued to citizens and aliens by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Passport Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE.—Fare, $3. Fare to Newport, Bristol and Providence, $1 50. Berths extra.
The steamer HERO, Capt. BURNS, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 4 P. M. Regular days TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY. Freight at reduced rates. Apply to HANCOX, HARRIMAN & CO., No. 24 Broad-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, until further notice, the steamer PILOT BOY will leave Pier No. 35 E. R., (Catharine Market Pier,) for Northport, Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay, at 2 o'clock P. M., daily.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent,
No. 69 South-st., New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned, being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.
Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE,
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

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CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, sound and well broke, suitable for a family horse. May be seen at Washington Stables, corner of 6th-av. and 27th-st. Apply to REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 69 Liberty-st.

TWO PRIVATE STABLES TO LET—ONE pony, park phaeton, and one English imported dog-cart to sell. Inquire corner Broadway and 37th-st., of Dr. WILLS.

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**STEAM GAUGES—BATES' PATENT,
GOVERNMENT AND CITY STANDARDS.**
The cheapest and best steam gauge ever offered in this market. Also, water gauges, marine clocks, registers, &c.
Call and examine, or send for circular before purchasing elsewhere.
KEEN BROTHERS, No. 218 Fulton-st.
REFERENCE.—Messrs. Hopper & Douglas, U. S. Inspectors; Capt. Lord, M. P. Inspector; Messrs. Todd & Rafferty, No. 64 Dey-st.; New-York S. E. Works, 23d-st., E. R.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp ow oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, ...

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BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.,
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
TALLEST GIANTESS and GIANT,
LARGEST FAT WOMAN, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
A CHEROKEE INDIAN, born without arms.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
MASTER TIMOTHY, in Comic Dances.
A Grand Spectacular Romance, entitled the
CHILDREN OF CYPRUS.
THE MOST GORGEOUS SCENERY and COSTUMES ever presented to the public.
Cosmoramas, Stereopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
Reserved seats can be secured in private boxes or orchestra stalls.
☞ GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW MONDAY, Sept. 18. Premiums for largest and smallest frogs.
"SEND ON THE FROGS."
CAT SHOW, Oct. 19. Premiums for finest specimens of Cats.

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HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THREE HOURS OF INCESSANT LAUGHTER.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the public and the press as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
EVERY NIGHT in his two great rôles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
TOODLES.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.
THE OPERA
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
SUBSCRIPTION.
The former subscribers for private boxes and secured seats, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that subscriptions will be received for the first season of TWENTY NIGHTS, each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for any ensuing series of nights, on making application at a stated time.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
The office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at the usual places on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
Further particulars will be published in due time.

WALLACK'S.
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly
OPEN
for the Fall and Winter season. During the recess the establishment has been
REGILDED, REPAINTED AND RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
THE COMPANY
comprising all the
ACKNOWLEDGED AND POPULAR ARTISTES
of past seasons, will derive additional strength from the engagement of
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear on the opening night in
A NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER.
Various novelties are now in preparation.
Full particulars and the opening night will be duly announced.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
SIG. BLITZ, Jr.,
the world-renowned magician and ventriloquist, with his
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing the appearance of the eminent and popular artists,
MISS MINNIE GEARY,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
who will each evening appear in a GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.
MR. J. N. DENIA,
the inventor and performer of the beautiful PIANO RUSSIO, on wood and straw instruments.
MAJ. DIDREY,
19 years old, 30 inches in height, weight 30 pounds.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE Exposed—Fallacies unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon nervous debility, constitutional, local diseases, &c. Price $1. Sold by Warner, at No. 1 Vesey-st., by E. Warner, American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and by the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway. Treatment from 9 to 4.

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NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the grand spectacular drama by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esqs., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. Burnett, Ralton, Scallan, Peters, Norton, Blaisdell, Holmes, Owens, Danvers, Bolan, Rendle, Miss Maria Maeder, Miss Mary Wells.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at — o'clock,
FAREWELL MATINEE OF ARRAH NA POGUE.
On MONDAY, Sept. 18, the renowned
RAVELS.
Consisting of GABRIEL RAVEL.
(First appearance in three years.)
ANTONIA RAVEL, (first appearance in six years.)
YOUNG AMERICA, (pupil of Gabriel Ravel—first appearance in three years.)
In addition to the following distinguished artistes from the principal theatres of Paris, London, Madrid, Amsterdam, &c.:
Signora Pepita, Mons. Von Hannue, Martinetti Family, Mlle. Vaudris, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Desire, Mons. Mathieu, Pierron Vaudris, Signor Garcia, Mons. Schmidt, Mons. Axel, Mons. Lehman, four coryphees, full Corps de Ballet. Leader of orchestra, Mons. Romainville, from Paris, London, Amsterdam, Madrid, &c.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant engagement of
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
Which is positively limited to ten performances more.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12,
will be presented, for this time only, the historical play of
LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY, 13th, KING LEAR.
THURSDAY, 14th, MACBETH.
FRIDAY, 15th, benefit of
MR. CHARLES KEAN,
RICHARD II.
And the comedy of
THE WONDER.
SATURDAY, MATINEE,
THE STRANGER.
The justly-renowned artiste, MME. CELESTE, will appear at this theatre, Sept. 25.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., when seats may be secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Has the honor to announce that he will continue his series of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
every evening during the week.
The opera orchestra will be in attendance.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes from $6 to $12. Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Pond & Co., No. 543 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, 21 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
OPENING NIGHT—THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.
Mlle. PAREPA, the great prima donna.
Herr CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. DANNREUTHER, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
The sale of tickets commences this morning at the Academy of Music, and Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st.

IRVING HALL.
THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY EVENING,) Sept. 13,
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
MLLE. PAREPA,
HERR CARL ROSA,
MR. DANNREUTHER.
GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
For new programme see to-morrow's papers.
Seats can be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st., and at Irving Hall.

PRIZE BULL-FROG EXHIBITION
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
next door to Grace Church, and continue the two following days.
Already over
FIVE HUNDRED BULL-FROGS
have been sent in as competitors in this
NOVEL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
The loves and lives of the Bull-Frogs will be illustrated by a humorous lecture, which will also explain how Bull-Frogs have been persecuted for
"WEARING O' THE GREEN."
The entertainment will be open from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. At 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. each day the lecture will be delivered.
Admission to all parts of the Hall 25 cents.
More particulars can be learned from reading the "Funniest of Phun," published to-day.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—This grand exhibition of American skill and industry will be inaugurated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will deliver the opening address. Music by Dodworth's Band. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the German Cotillon and the Quadrille Français, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the SOCIETE ACADEMIQUE DES PROFESSEURS DE DANSE DE PARIS, ARTISTES DU THEATRE IMPERIAL DE L'OPERA, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, and at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

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CHAMBERS & GABLER, No. 14 6th-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st. New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, wholesale and retail warerooms No. 726 Broadway. Hands wanted.

CHURCH ORGAN, OF MEDIUM SIZE, wanted, for a small Episcopal church. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF the Bladder and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., illustrated by three cases—Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure stricture by dilating it? Its immediate cure by the urethrotome; stricture of the uterus, piles, fissure, fistula and concealed or itching ulcer of the rectum. Their sympathetic symptoms. *Scalpel*, No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, Box No. 3,121, or No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All men marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp., mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen, the following QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS: say for 10,008 9-56 bushels corn, at 98 cents, $9,808; 56,797 19-32 bushels oats, at 70 cents, $39,758 31; 27,159 4-32 bushels oats, at 80 cents, $21,727 30. Total, $71,293 61. The receipts signed and the vouchers indorsed by Lane, Son & Co., and signed by Capt. T. D. Burchard.
Also a stock-note, signed by Lane, Son & Co., in favor of Lockwood & Co., for $50,000.
The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as the payment has been stopped.
The above reward will be paid to any party returning them to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

LOST.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating TWO NOTES, dated Sept. 1, 1865, at one and two months, for $1,000 each, drawn by Marvin J. Merchant and payable to bearer, as they were stolen, and payment has been stopped. Said notes belong to me. R. C. ELLIOTT, No. 83 9th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE—The stock on hand and patterns complete of a first-class two-oven cooking range; also, furnaces and patterns, cooking, hall and office stoves, tools, store fixtures and lease of an old established stand; to a person of some means a chance is offered that is rarely met with. For further information, address M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New-York and America.

Interesting Selections from Our Foreign Files.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st ult., arrived yesterday morning. The *America* from Southampton on the 30th has also arrived. The dates are anticipated by the *Hibernian* at Father Point, but our files contains some additional particulars of interesting facts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The London *Morning Star* says:

"We believe that, as at present arranged, it is intended that the *Great Eastern* shall sail from Valentia in the last week of May next, with an entirely new cable on board. This new cable will be laid to Newfoundland, and when that operation is completed the *Great Eastern* will return to the spot where the buoy was placed upon the broken cable a few weeks ago. She will grapple for the broken end, and no doubt is felt that it will be found. A splice will then be made, and the rest of the cable necessary to complete the line to Newfoundland will be laid. The strongest expectation prevails that by next Autumn two cables will be in full work across the Atlantic."

The *Shipping Gazette* says:

"The announcement made by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that it is not their intention to renew the attempt to recover the cable this year, is considered by the underwriters interested to be equivalent to a total loss, and they have to-day, (28th) settled with the insurers of the cable. The announcement in question was officially posted at LLOYD'S, and was to the following effect:

It is not intended to send out the *Great Eastern* to repair the cable during the present season, but she will immediately commence her refitments to enable her to take in a new cable, and will proceed to sea in May or June next year, for the purpose of laying a new cable, and to resuscitate the present one in connection with that operation."

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

The London *Morning Post* in its city article, says:

"A meeting of the holders of Confederate cotton bonds is called for Monday next, Sept. 4, to consider their altered position now that the Government of the United States has become the *de facto* Government of the Confederate States, and if deemed expedient, to appoint a committee to protect their rights and interests, and generally to take such steps as may be thought advisable."

CHINA NEWS.

The news by the overland mail is from Calcutta to the 22d of July, Madras to the 28th, and Hong Kong to the 12th. There is little of importance from India. Nothing further has transpired, according to the *Englishman*, in connection with Bhootan; and there is every indication that the necessary preparations will be at once made to meet the most probable, and the *Englishman* believes, desirable contingency of our being compelled to prosecute the war in the cold season. The *Overland China Mail* of the 12th has nothing about the reported attack on Pekin beyond the following: "The Nyenfei, of whom we have often spoken, and whom we reported in our last summary of news as gaining ground, have planted themselves pretty firmly in the neighborhood of Pekin. It is alleged that they are well acquainted with all the irregularities that used to distinguish the Taepings in their worst days, if, indeed, they had any days worse than the others. It appears to us that China is radically diseased, and that rebellion, like an ulcer, will constantly continue to break out in a new place until a thorough reform be effected in the administration."

THE CHOLERA.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Constantinople giving a more terrible account of the ravages of the cholera than has yet appeared. The writer, under the date of the 2d instant, says:—"More lying bulletins. Two hundred and seventy stated to have died before yesterday. I believe I understate the number when I say one thousand die daily. I cannot shut my eyes to the truth. Here are two facts: The young gentleman to whom I alluded as having adopted a strongly astringent diet as a precautionary measure of safety went to make a call. Two persons had just died in the house. He rushed away to another. There were three dead there. Coming back he met the dead cart with at least one hundred bodies inside. The same day an Englishman saw a number of corpses buried in an adjoining cemetery. He counted one hundred and twenty. I learn that six medical men have succumbed to the disease." Moralizing on the scenes around him, the writer observes—"This is a good time for making some studies in human nature. Some of those who have studied RENAN'S book, and are convinced of the truth of his arguments, now crowd into Christian churches in abject terror, and make not very successful attempts at praying. Others who have led lives of gaiety have now assumed the garb of puritans, and denounce their fellow-sinners as the cause of the pestilence."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Mazzinians in Italy have been endeavoring to organize a great popular demonstration at Florence for the anniversary of Aspromonte, the object being to protest against the policy of the government and the influence of France. In their private and confidential circular the promoters of the movement say: "It is necessary to break the chain which links Italy to France, and withdraw our country from the fatal influence of BONAPARTE. This is the task of the publications and the democratic propaganda, but above all and more than all will the imposing and popular manifestations conduce to this end. When this Briareus agitates its thousand arms, and raises its thousand-tongued voice, despots and traitors tremble."

FAREWELL OF REV. DR. COLENSO.

Dr. COLENSO has written a farewell letter to the people of a parish in Yorkshire, with whose clergyman he seems to be on terms of friendship, in which he says, "You know, I am sure, through the teaching of your pastor, that so far from wishing to shake your trust in God, and to take away from you all hope for time and for eternity, my desire and earnest endeavor has been to help you and others to struggle out of the quicksands of doubt and uncertainty, and stand with your foot resting firmly on the rock of ages—the never failing love of him who is our father and friend. We know that our Lord's whole work in life and in death was to tell us of this—to lead us to God—to reveal the Father to us. We know that every word of tender pity and compassion that came from his lips is a witness to us of that Divine fount from which His own spirit was filled. And we, too, let us remember in our intercourse with one another, must in like manner be witnessing for God, and showing forth our Father's truth and love."

NILE DISCOVERIES.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON sends to the *Times* a portion of a letter from Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, the discoverer of the Albert Nyanza, rejoicing, as he thinks the public will, "that this most enterprising and able explorer has been enable to do such full justice to the previous labors of my eminent and lamented friend SPEKE and his gallant companion GRANT." Mr. BAKER says in his letter, "I have seen a map published by MIANI, in opposition to that of SPEKE and GRANT. It is a childish production, utterly wrong in every point, and it is a rare example of profound ignorance and presumption, with no small amount of imposture. The man was unprovided with instruments, and totally incapable of astronomical observation. He never went beyond north latitude 3 deg. 32 min., but he has marked his limit on the 2 deg.! In latitude north 3 deg. 32 min. he cut his name upon a tamarind tree, which now bears the name of the 'Traveler's Tree' in that country. Within two miles of that tree I worked half the night at observations of various stars, and determined his exact position. Thus I can well support SPEKE, whose observations and map I have found perfectly correct. I have worked hard and determinedly to win what all others have failed to attain during 2,000 years—'to reach the sources of the Nile from the north.' In this work I have spared neither purse nor sinew. Since my arrival here I have learned the sad news of poor SPEKE's death. I had looked forward with much pleasure to meeting him again. He and I planned the expedition together at Gondororo, and he would have rejoiced at my success. There is no longer any mystery connected with the Nile, nor any necessity for expeditions on that head, unless it is desired to explore the great lake that I have discovered, (the Albert Nyanza.) This can only be done by building a vessel for the purpose on the lake."

THE CONFESSION OF CONSTANCE KENT.

Dr. BUCKNILL, of Rugby, the medical gentleman who visited CONSTANCE KENT to give an opinion on the subject of her sanity, has published, at her particular desire, a confession which she made to him of her crime. On the night of the murder she undressed herself and went to bed, because she expected that her sisters would visit her room. She lay awake watching until she thought that the household were all asleep, and soon after midnight she left her bedroom and went down stairs, and opened the drawing-room door and window shutters. She then went up into the nursery, took the child from his bed, and carried him down stairs through the drawing-room. Having the child in one arm, she raised the drawing-room window with the other hand, went round the house and into the closet, lighted a candle which she had secreted there, and placed it on the seat of the closet, the child being wrapped in the blanket from his cot and still sleeping; and while the child was in this position she inflicted the wound in the throat with a razor of her father's which she had procured a few days previously. She says that she thought the blood would never come, and that the child was not killed, and she thrust the razor into its left side, and put the body with the blanket round it into the vault. She went back into her bedroom, examined her dress, and found only two spots of blood on it. These she washed out in the basin, and threw the water, which was but little discolored, into the foot-pan. She took another of her night-dresses and got into bed. In the morning her night-dress had become dry where it had been washed, and she folded it up and put it into the drawer. Her three night-dresses were examined by Mr. FOLEY, the Police Superintendent, and she believes also by Mr. PARSONS, the medical attendant of the family. She thought the blood stains had been effectually washed out, but on holding the dress up to the light, a day or two afterward, she found the stains were still visible. She therefore secreted the dress, moving it from place to place, and she eventually burnt it in her own bedroom, and put the ashes or tinder into the kitchen grate. As regards the motive of the crime, says Dr. BUCKNILL, it seems that although she entertained at one time a great regard for the present Mrs. KENT, yet if a remark was at any time made which, in her opinion, was disparaging to any member of the first family, she treasured it up and determined to avenge it. She had no ill-will against the little boy, except as one of the children. Dr. BUCKNILL adds, "She told me when the nursemaid was accused, she had fully made up her mind to confess if the nurse had been convicted, and that she had felt herself under the influence of the devil before she committed the murder; but that she did not believe, and had not believed, that the devil had more to do with her crime than he had with any other wicked action. She had not said her prayers for a year before the murder, and not afterward, until she came to reside in Brighton. She said that the circumstance which revived religious feelings in her mind, was thinking about receiving the sacrament when confirmed." The doctor does not believe CONSTANCE KENT is insane, but he thinks from her peculiar temperament that solitary confinement would be very likely to make her so.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE BROWN.

Gen. Sir G. BROWN died at Linkwood, near Elgin, on Sunday morning, after a lengthened illness. To the public his name was familiar as the commander of the Light Division of the English army in the Crimea. Sir GEORGE entered the army as ensign in the Forty-third foot, in 1806, was present at the capture of Copenhagen in the following year, was at the storming of Badajoz, accompanying Sir DE L. EVANS in the forlorn hope of the siege, and took an active part in the storming of the Heights of Castrillias, and in the fierce affairs of Salamanca, Subjena de Morilla, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle and Toulouse. He obtained his majority on the 26th of May, 1814, and on the 29th ensuing was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. He was afterward slightly wounded at the battle of Bladensburgh, in America, and was present at the capture of Washington in 1851 he became Adjutant-General of the Forces—an office which he resigned in 1853. In the Crimean war he played a distinguished part as commander of the Light Division. In the battle of the Alma, during the height of the struggle, Sir GEORGE suddenly disappeared, his horse having been shot under him. A moment afterwards his troops saw him in front of a Russian battery, enveloped in a cloud of dust and heard him shout, "Twenty-third, I'm all right; be sure I'll remember you for this day." At the battle of Inkerman, where it is believed the Russian soldiers were instructed to pick out the English mounted officers, the Light Division was brought to the front of the position on the first attack of the enemy, and Sir GEORGE BROWN was severely wounded. An eye-witness of the battle says, "Sir GEORGE BROWN was struck by a shot which went through his arm and struck his side. I saw with regret his pale and sternly composed face, as his body was borne by me on a litter, his white hair fluttering in the breeze." For his distinguished services in the Crimea the gallant officer was in 1856 promoted to the rank of full General, having previously been appointed Colonel of a battalion of the rifle brigade. He also received the Order of the Medjidie of the First Class, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON.

We have to announce the death of Mr. THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON, for many years one of the judges of Nova Scotia, for six years the representative of Launceston in the House of Commons, but popularly known as "Sam Slick." He died on Sunday at his residence, Gordon House, Isleworth, at the mature age of 68, having at the late general election retired from the borough which he had represented since 1859, owing to increasing infirmities. Mr. HALIBURTON was born in Nova Scotia year before the Irish rebellion, when the United States had hardly attained the years that in England constitute a legal majority; and having studied at various places, he was called to the colonial bar, and practised for some years with considerable success. In 1835 he commenced the literary works on which his fame will rest, by the contribution to the columns of a Halifax weekly newspaper of a series of amusing papers, depicting the acute angles and sharp knobs of the Yankee character. So successful were these papers that two years later they were revised, published and brought under the notice of the general reading public, who gave "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker," an enthusiastic reception. The success of this book naturally induced the publication of a second series in 1837 and a third in 1840. But "Sam Slick" was not exhausted, for "The Attaché," an account of Sam's experiences in London as one of the members of the United States embassy, was equally popular with the preceding volumes, and went through several editions in a few months. These were succeeded at intervals by "Bubbles of Canada," "An Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," "The Old Judge," "Traits of American Humor," "Yankee Stories," "Nature and Human Nature," &c., all of which, however, it is no disparagement to them to say are less effective than the author's first works. Mr. HALIBURTON's career in the House of Commons was not so brilliant as some of his friends had hoped. When he spoke his voice was so weak that many good things which amused the members immediately around him were lost to the bulk of the House, and were totally inaudible in the reporters' gallery.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON COXE.

The death is announced of Ven. RICHARD CHARLES COXE, Vicar of Northumberland, and Archdeacon of Lindisfarne. Archdeacon COXE, who was sixty-six years of age, was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne by Dr. LONGLEY when Bishop of Durham. He was a divine of considerable literary attainments, and was held in great esteem in the Diocese of Durham.

Extracts from the former Richmond Correspondent of the London Times.

THE TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THE SOUTHERN PRISONS.

SIR: My absence from England has prevented my sending an earlier reply to the allegations contained in a letter from your correspondent, dated "Saratoga, July 21." Your correspondent does but repeat, as is natural, the language which he hears on all sides of him, and doubtless believes that JEFFERSON DAVIS is "a being scarcely human;" that the "Northern captured soldiers received in Southern prisons incredible and infamous treatment;" that "photographs cannot lie;" that Southern prisoners of war in Northern dungeons and bastiles were in Paradise—that a Northern Sanitary Commission, after examining many prisoners fresh from Southern prisons, "some of whom were at death's door," has established beyond peradventure that "the evidence upon which the charges of cruelty rest is overwhelming and unanswerable." Your correspondent proceeds to say that "the evidence is before the world; the Southern leaders do not attempt to contradict it;" and he concludes, after much more in the same strain, by stating that it is generally believed in the North that Mr. DAVIS and Gen. LEE were conscious promoters of this crime. He is, of course, unacquainted with either Gen. LEE or Mr. DAVIS, otherwise no such words would by him have been written, and has but imbibed, and at most given perhaps too literal an interpretation of the heated atmosphere which he is breathing.

I might, at the outset, ask, how are Southern leaders to contradict any statement now put forth by the North? Nowhere in the South is there a journal strong enough upon its legs to print a syllable hostile to the views of the Washington Government. Even if there were, Mr. DAVIS cannot write even to his wife. Gen. LEE, to the regret of some of his friends, (but not, I own, to mine,) is endeavoring in good faith, and with the purest and noblest motives, to teach his brother Virginians "loyalty"—a word unknown in the United States from 1776 until 1861. He is little likely to engage in newspaper wrangles, even if he ever sees a newspaper. Mr. SEDDON, Mr. TRENHOLM, Mr. MALLORY, Mr. STEPHENS, Judge CAMPBELL and Judge REAGAN are some of them in Fort Pulaski and some in other forts. Mr. BENJAMIN is somwhere between Havana and England. Some few Southern leaders—two of them Ex-Secretaries of War—there are in England; and I beg your readers at once to understand that they rebut the allegations of Northerners about the cartel, and about intentional, willful cruelty to captured Northerners, as vehemently as Englishmen still deny the accusations of English cruelty to French prisoners, which, up to his last breath, NAPOLEON, according to O'MEARA, never ceased to fulminate at St. Helena.

In what I have to say I wish to distinguish between what I saw and what I heard. What I say about the Libby Prison in Richmond I saw with my own eyes. What I say about Andersonville, where I never was, I merely heard.

I was resident in Richmond, with occasional intervals of absence, from October, 1862, till April, 1863. During this period I repeatedly visited the Libby Prison. Up to the end of 1863 I believe that nowhere have prisoners of war ever been better treated. They had the very best that could be procured, seasoned with kindness. Those prisoners who will perhaps hereafter deny this statement were probably never in any other war prison except the Libby, and know nothing of the hardships which in every country, no less than in the North and South, prisoners of war have had to endure. Upon the 20th of December, 1863, I went over the prison, accompanied by an Austrian, a Prussian, and a French officer, and by other foreigners. Each of these officers knew war well, and each said (and two of them have since repeated in print) that they had never seen prisoners of war better treated. A young Englishman, who was an officer in the Federal army and a prisoner, sent through me a message to his friends and to his brother in the Sixtieth Rifles, to the effect that "he was well, and kindly treated." At this moment the Northern press was devoid of war news, and was filled with harrowing tales of cruelty in the Libby. Permission had previously been given to the Federals to send boxes to their captured brethren. Before long, accusations appeared in the Northern journals that Southern officers were robbing the boxes, and selling their contents at the exorbitant rates which the destitution of Secessia facilitated. The only chance of answering these accusations was by stopping the Northern supplies, and demanding that Northern officers should clear this matter up. The accusations were withdrawn, and the supplies recommenced. I myself frequently saw Northern officers dispensing the contents of Northern boxes to the prisoners on Belle Isle and in the Libby. I may remark, *en passant*, that nine prisoners out of ten on Belle Isle habitually swapped what they got for execrable whisky, a proof, at any rate, that they were not starving.

No allegation was more constantly repeated in the North than that the Libby was swarming with vermin. I asked Major TURNER, the commandant of the prison, an *alumnus* of West Point, and as kind-hearted a man, I believe, as breathes, what was the truth, and begged him to write down his answer. Here it is:

RICHMOND, Dec. 23, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the prisons being, as the Federals allege, infested with vermin, I can only say that every precaution is used to guard against it. The floors are washed and scoured every morning, and the walls constantly whitewashed. The rooms are certainly free from vermin when assigned for the accommodation of prisoners. Abundance of water is furnished, and every facility given for cleanliness. In addition to scouring the floors with sand and water, we use lime profusely, and fumigate the prisons with burnt tar every day. I have a gang of colored servants constantly engaged in sweeping and tidying up. Notwithstanding all these measures, some of the prisoners, from their own negligence, retain about them the vermin which they originally brought with them. Where men are together in such large numbers, and particularly where some are inclined to be filthy in their habits, it is impossible altogether to expel vermin from among them.

I do not think, however, that this nuisance exists to any great extent. Certainly no precautions are omitted by the prison authorities to prevent and abate its occurrence. I am, &c., TH. P. TURNER.

In 1864 the strain of the war, heretofore heavy, was becoming unendurable. Early in the year came the raid of Col. ULICK DAHLGREN, who got within a few miles of Richmond before he fell. If this is the Col. DAHLGREN of whom your correspondent speaks as having been shot at a window, your correspondent is mistaken. I will say no more about the design Col. DAHLGREN had in view—to murder the whole Confederate Cabinet in cold blood—than that if his purpose had been revealed in 1862, all Europe would have cried shame. But in 1864 it was known that the shrieks of Europe were only laughed at in America. As the year wore on, dozens of women and children, made homeless by SHERIDAN, flocked into Richmond, surfeited though it was with famishing inhabitants; hundreds more were reported starving in the valley. Letters from Confederate prisoners in Johnson's Island, Camp Chase and Camp DOUGLAS appeared every day, exhibiting that whatever the Libby was, other war prisons were at least as bad. The war was at its savagest. Complacent armchair critics, who have never seen war, know little the meaning of these half-dozen words. Food in Richmond was for each family a daily effort. Every one was on the shortest commons. If, as on more than one occasion (but not on many) happened, meat rations for one or two or three days were not issued to the prisoners in the Libby, this was because there were no meat rations to issue. Up to the very last the best that could be done was done. Whatever may have happened elsewhere, and whatever may have been the provocation in Richmond, intentional cruelty there was none. I speak advisedly when I say that through 1864 not a prisoner in the Libby fared habitually harder than Gen. LEE. In the middle of 1864 Mr. SEDDON, the Secretary of War, told me he had given orders that delicacies, such as chickens, which not twenty men in Richmond could afford, should be daily bought (if they could be had) in the market for sick Federal officers in the Libby. In February, 1865, a Federal General, who had shown great courtesy to an English gentleman of my acquaintance, was brought to the Libby. I do not mention his name, because the fact that he was kind to an Englishman will be no recommendation in the eyes of some of his countrymen. I immediately approached him and sought if in any way I could assist him. He replied that he was as well treated in every way as he wished, and would not allow me the gratification of being of the slightest use to him.

At Andersonville, a remote point in Southern Central Georgia, the food difficulties were enormous. Every week announcements appeared in Northern journals that this General or that was on the eve of releasing the Federal prisoners, and tolerably plain intimations of what these prisoners would do in Georgia when released, were given and gloated over. It was impossible, by reason of the threatening cavalry forays, to spread the prisoners about in half-a-dozen camps throughout Georgia and Alabama. The Federals compelled a concentration of Federal prisoners at the best spot, as regards inaccessibility, that could be found, and that spot was Andersonville. It was impossible to collect depots of food—first, because it was so scarce; secondly, for fear of inviting a raid. Wherever the Northern troops went they destroyed everything that could be eaten, or that conduced to the making of food, or that could carry or convey food. The prisoners toward the end of 1864 doubtless suffered horribly. But, though columns upon columns of evidence and assertion may hereafter appear in Northern journals, there is no where a Southerner but believes, and will continue to believe, that these sufferings were in the main caused—first, by the persistent refusal of the Federals to continue the exchange of prisoners; secondly, by the wholesale destruction of food, which starved not only thousands of Federal soldiers, but also thousands of Confederate men, women, and children.

It is impossible for me, without encroaching at great length on your space, to substantiate my assertion that the cartel was suspended—knowingly, deliberately, and, I must add, sagaciously—by the Federals. Full particulars on this topic will hereafter see the light. But I wish briefly to state that the cartel of 1862 worked until July, 1863, when the capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson threw, for the first time, a large balance of Confederate prisoners into Federal hands. Then, against the strenuous remonstrances of the Confederates, it was suspended by the Federals. In 1864, as the sufferings of the prisoners at Andersonville became more and more irremediable, every method of divulging this fact in the North was employed. Prisoners were released and encouraged to go and tell their harrowing tale to their countrymen. Still Gen. GRANT remained inexorable. It was a policy of great heartlessness toward the captured Federal soldiers, but of obvious advantage to the Federals as a nation. At length came an oration from Gen. BUTLER, (for which, in a recent letter, Mr. ESTCOURT has claimed credit,) proposing to exchange man for man, but refusing to parole the balance. This was declined by the Confederates, who did not wish to leave near 20,000 of their brethren in durance, without having, by possession of some Federal prisoners, the slightest hold upon their enemy. Surely your readers cannot all have forgotten the speech in which Gen. BUTLER chuckled in New-York over his own astuteness in making an overture which he knew the Confederates would refuse, and thus giving effect to what he avowed to be Gen. GRANT's policy. Judging from recent articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES, one might imagine that there are not wanting Federals who, having condemned thousands of their brethren to death at Andersonville, would now utilize these hapless victims by adding fresh Confederate victims to them.

But in addition to the cartel, (about which, although volumes may be written, each section will believe its own case,) there is a graver charge against the Federals, of which no amount of evidence will suffice to disabuse the Southern mind. It is and has been for three years the Southern conviction, that the cruelties imported into the war were introduced by Northerners. This conviction is ineradicable. Whenever Southern officers can be produced and told off, name for name, against Butler, Turchin, McNiel, Milroy, Hunter, Payne, and, I regret to add, Sheridan, (the only soldier of the lot,)—and when it is established that any seven Southerners committed such pitiless excesses as these seven Northerners, it will be time enough to discuss which committed them first. I do not pretend that the American war was more cruel than European wars. It was probably very much the same. All that I say is that republics when they fight are at least as cruel as monarchies when they fight, and that in this particular war, whatever may be proved about Capt. WIRZ, it was not the Southerners who set the example of cruelty.

It is not necessary for me to say a word about the allegation that "photographs cannot lie." These photographs are well enough understood in America. Nor need I attempt to demonstrate, by quoting from the columns upon columns of complaints in the Richmond papers, that a Southern sanitary commission would have no difficulty in establishing introvertible evidence of Northern cruelty to Southern prisoners. But there is this difference between the sections—Northern cruelty to Southern prisoners can only have been cruelty, Southern cruelty to Northern prisoners may partly have been necessity.

It is, sir, with deep regret and pain that, compelled as I am to utter such words as these, I prolong passions which, had I the power, I would do anything or everything to abate. But my silence, after your correspondent's letter from Saratoga, and after the articles I have read in the NEW-YORK TIMES, could not be misinterpreted. The vanquished, like the absent, *ont toujours tort*; and, in speaking on their behalf, I am but stating what is believed by six millions of men, who, for the moment, are inarticulate. But I must add, what is also universally known in the South, that whatever vindictiveness or cruelty may, in 1864, have been perpetrated either by North or South, there were two men who never ceased to repress, discountenance and to the utmost of their ability resist their perpetration. Those men were ROBERT E. LEE and JEFFERSON DAVIS. If Mr. DAVIS had listened to the vindictive counsels of men by whom I know that he was beset, this war, which already compares badly with other recent wars, would have been the blackest passage of the nineteenth century. But, upon no subject was his firmness (sometimes unfortunately, but in this case most happily, exercised) greater. When I see him spoken of as "the chief of a so-called confederacy, who could calmly consider among his official documents incendiary plots for the secret destruction of hotels and cities full of peaceable people," I should utterly lose all self-respect if, knowing the truth, I failed to raise my humble but indignant protest against such language. That the South is honorably striving to accept the results of the war I am assured in every letter that I receive. But if, in order to indulge the vengeance of the Republican party, it is sought to establish by "evidence" that President DAVIS and Gen. LEE encouraged acts against which, as millions of men know, their every word was a protest, we shall see for years to come "counter evidence," not taken by deposition, but revealed in act, that the repentance which is said to be almost universally felt on account of Southern ingratitude to JEFFERSON DAVIS is something more than a sentiment.

INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT STATUTE.

On Saturday last (Aug. 26) Queen VICTORIA, surrounded by her children, presided at the uncovering of the Albert statue, in Coburg. The gathering was strictly a family one, and it is understood that more than one royal personage who had desired to be present was informed, by Her Majesty's wish, that the occasion being one of strictly domestic interest, the presence of strangers would be unacceptable. The statue is erected in the town of Coburg, but the actual birthplace of Prince ALBERT was the Chateau of Rosenau, about three miles distant. The weather was exceedingly favorable for the inauguration, and the town was crowded with visitors. The uncovering was appointed to take place in the afternoon, and shortly before 4 o'clock the royal personages began to arrive, and very soon were assembled the Prince and Princess of WALES, attended by Major Teesdale and the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge; the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge wore uniforms as Generals in the English army. The Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Duke of Wurtemberg, were attired in military dress of their respective countries. Prince Alfred wore a Coburg uniform, and the Princesses wore light Summer costumes. The Crown Princess of Prussia sat on the right of the seat to be occupied by the Queen, having on her left the Princess Alice; the Princess of Wales sat on the left of Her Majesty's chair. Maj. Cowell (or as he must now be styled Sir John Clayton Cowell, K. C. B.,) was in attendance upon Prince Alfred. Lord Napier, English Ambassador at Berlin, and Major-Gen. Francis Seymour, C.B., were also present. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived shortly before 4 o'clock, and were greeted cordially by their subjects. Her Majesty's carriage entered the market-place as the clock was striking 4. The Queen, who was dressed in deep mourning, was accompanied by Princess Louise, and on the opposite seat were Princes Arthur and Leopold, attired in Highland dresses. The Princesses Helena and Beatrice came in another carriage, attended by a lady in waiting; Earl Granville, Major Ephinstone, Mr. Bawer, Dr. Jenne, Mr. Buff and M. Holzman followed. On the arrival of the Queen the band played the English National Anthem, and immediately afterwards the choir, accompanied by the band, sang a hymn, "Heil dir in Siegerkranz." After the hymn, the white cloth surrounding the statue was let fall, and the figure of the Prince Consort stood revealed. The statue is of colossal size, and in the left hand is a baton, while the right rests on a plan of the Great Exhibition, which rests on a stone at the side of the figure. It is gilt, and stands on a pedestal of black polished granite. Luther's hymn, "Ein feste Burg," was then sung, accompanied by the band, and the Queen was conducted by the Duke of Saxe Coburg toward the statue. Her Majesty was followed by all the members of the Royal family, and on arriving at the foot of the colossal figure, the Queen first gazed for a second at the features of the Prince, and then handed to one of the young ladies of the city who had been admitted within the railings the bouquet which had been lying in front of Her Majesty. The Queen's example was followed by all the Princesses, and numerous bouquets were laid at the foot of the statue. The ceremony then closed, and the Queen left for Rosenau.

ROYAL MEETINGS.

It has now been decided (says the Paris correspondent of the *Post*) that the Emperor and Empress will, during their sojourn at Biarritz, meet the Queen of Spain and her husband. This is an event, he adds, scarcely devoid of political importance, as the Courts of France and Spain were not on terms hitherto which could be characterized by any other than that of "etiquette." Spain has forced, it may be, on Queen ISABELLA a new policy as regards France.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French fleet arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th, and was received in the orthodox manner, with firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and an immense display of flags. The Duke of SOMERSET and the Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and the Admiral Superintendent, visited the French Minister of Marine on board the *Reine Hortense*. The return visit was paid by the French Minister and staff; the English Commander-in-Chief went aboard the ship of the French Commander-in-Chief, and the visit was returned on board the *Victory*, NELSON's old ship saluting Vice-Admiral Count BOUET VILLAUMEZ with seventeen guns on his leaving. The French squadron now anchored includes no fewer than nine large ironclads. There are the *Solferino* and *Magenta*, two-deckers; the *Normandie, Couronne, Invincible, La Gloire, Provence, Heroine* and *Flandre*, frigates; with four small vessels, the *Caton, Ariel, Faon* and the *Reine Hortense*. The hospitalities began last night with a grand banquet given by the Duke of SOMERSET on board the *Duke of Wellington* to M. DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, to which all the principal naval officers were invited, to the number of more than seventy.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER GLASGOW.

An inquiry, directed by the Board of Trade, concerning the loss by fire of the screw steamship *Glasgow*, on her voyage from New-York to Liverpool, was made at Liverpool before Mr. RAFFLES and Capts. HARRIS and BAKER, Assessors of the Board of Trade. The owner, Mr. WILLIAM INMAN, and the master, Capt. MANNING, were represented by legal gentlemen. The *Glasgow*, screw steamer, was built at Glasgow in in 1851. She was an iron ship, clinker-built, with three decks, four masts, and was bark-rigged. Her gross tonnage was 1,696.90; her register tonnage, 1,153.89; length, 262.3 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 18.45 feet; and she had two engines of 400 combined horse-power. She left New-York on the morning of Sunday, 30th July, having on board a crew of 69 all told, 225 passengers, and a cargo of cotton, grain, cheese and bacon. Some of the cotton was stowed in the steerage cabin, and soon after starting this was found to obstruct the access to the sounding well. On the following day some water was found in the main hold, and a party of men was detached, at the carpenter's request, to remove the cotton. The carpenter and the boatswain's mate took a dark lantern and went over the bales of cotton into the hole in the centre, and the carpenter having gone down the lantern was lowered to him. By some accident the lantern fell, the oil was spilt upon some loose cotton, both caught fire, the flames spread to the other cotton, and all the efforts of the crew were ineffectual to save the ship. The crew and passengers got on board the *Rosamond*, which was near them, and were conveyed by that vessel to New-York.

Capt. MANNING said that he had been in the Inman service about three years, and had been appointed master in July, 1864. The cargo was stowed by stevedores, under the superintendence of the officers of the ship. The ship was well found, and in good condition. Witness had inspected the cotton in the steerage after the ship sailed. It was built up with rolls of leather, outside which were tiers of boxes. From the outside of the boxes to the cotton the distance was six feet. He described the means adopted for extinguishing the fire, and said that everything that it was possible to do had been done to save the ship. With reference to the saving of the passengers, he spoke very highly of the conduct of the Captain of the *Resolute*, who, he said, threw overboard fifty or sixty tons of coal to accommodate the people from the *Glasgow*. There was plenty of hose on board. Capt. HARRIS observed that there was no doubt that the loss of the ship had been caused by an accident; but the result showed that it was very injudicious to carry cotton in the steerage. In this case it had no doubt led to the destruction of the vessel. Lights had been taken among the cotton contrary to the company's regulations. It was stated by Mr. BARDSWELL, solicitor for the owner, that the vessel was insured for £15,000, but that the freight and passage money were uninsured. He believed the vessel was worth about £25,000. The *Glasgow* was, he believed, the fourth ocean-going iron screw steamer ever built, and one of the oldest in existence. The assessors stated that they would forward their report to the Board of Trade. The Captain's certificate was then returned to him.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A STEAMER.

It is feared that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Corea* is lost. She sailed from Hong Kong on the evening of June 29, and it is known that on the same evening she encountered a typhoon. In this, it is feared, she foundered with all hands.

CATTLE INSPECTION.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has informed Mr. LUMLEY, who transmits the information by telegraph to reassure the importers and purchasers of cattle, that not a single head of cattle will be allowed to leave a Russian port without examination and a certificate of health. Consul-General MANSFIELD, of Warsaw, also sends a dispatch, in which he states that water impregnated with iron is a remedy for the new disease. It was found, he says, in Poland, that cattle on a farm where there was chalybeate water were not attacked, or recovered very rapidly after drinking plentifully of the water. The hint was not lost. Rusty iron was put into the cattle troughs, and the result was that the cattle which drank of it speedily recovered.

FENIANISM.

The Irish Executive seems at last to have decided on putting down Fenianism. A meeting of Fenians on an unusually large scale took place last week at Blackrock, in the county of Leitrim; when a body of men, numbering four hundred, assembled in military order, and marched openly into Dundalk. The police followed them, identified their leaders, and brought them up on Monday before the magistrates, by whom they were remanded for further examination. Hitherto these Fenian demonstrations have remained unnoticed by the authorities. They seem rather to express a vague and sentimental impatience of Saxon rule than irritation at any particular grievance. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt of the spread of the movement throughout Ireland, especially in the South.

THE MURDER AT BONN.

The murder of Prince ALFRED's cook, OTTO, at Bonn, by the young Count EVELENSBURG, continues a subject of much comment. The London *Times* says the affair will furnish a critical test of the institutions and manners of the Kingdom of Prussia in the nineteenth century. The victim was a French subject in English employ. It is reported that Her Majesty has already interested herself in the case, and the Emperor NAPOLEON may not improbably think fit to prefer his just demand for redress.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday says:

"The Emperor NAPOLEON arrived at the Palace of Fontainebleau on Friday evening in perfect health. At Neufchatel, Berne and Lucerne, the Emperor received the most cordial and sympathetic welcome. The state of the Princess ANNA, the Countess DE MONTEBELLO and Mlle. BOUVET causes no apprehensions."

THE ACCIDENT TO NAPOLEON'S TRAVELING COMPANIONS.

The *Moniteur* announces that in arriving at Neufchatel on the 27th, an accident happened to one of the carriages conveying the suite, on the way from the railway station to the hotel. The horses were frightened by a steam whistle, ran away and upset the carriage. Princess ANNA MURAT, with the Comtesse DE MONTEBELLO and Mme. BOUVET, reader to the Empress, were its occupants. The Princess received some severe contusions on the head, the Countess had a shoulder blade broken, and Mme. BOUVET had a rib broken and an arm dislocated. Several persons were run over, but the injuries they received were slight. They were taken to the hospital, where the Emperor and Empress visited them. In consequence of this accident the Emperor returns to Fontainebleau this evening alone, leaving the Empress to nurse the ladies of her suite. Dr. NELATON was telegraphed for, and left Paris this morning. On his report depends whether the Princess, who is a particular favorite of the Empress, can be moved. The severer nature of the injuries of the other ladies seems to render impossible their removal at once.

THE EMPRESS AS A NURSE.

The Empress EUGENIE remained in Switzerland to look after the ladies of the imperial suite who were injured in the late carriage accident. The Princess ANNA MURAT and the other ladies were progressing satisfactorily.

CAPT. ROBERT LINCOLN.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* says:

"The son of the late President of the United States, Capt. LINCOLN, a youth of about 19, is now in Paris. He is studying for the bar, and has taken advantage of the vacation to come over and see something of the Old World."

RICH DEPOSIT DISCOVERED.

A Paris paper affirms that a French frigate the *Dorada*, has, in the name of the French Government, taken possession of an island in the Pacific, on which there are about 500,000 tons of guano. The island is situated in latitude 8 deg. 13 min., south, longitude 154 deg. 59 min. west, from Paris. The Paris correspondent of the *Shipping Gazette* says there are other guano islands in the same vicinity, and that the French Government contemplates taking possession of them all.

NO PARTICULARS OF THE DUCHIES.

La France denies the rumor that the Western Powers are concerting a protest against the partition of the Elbe Duchies. The same paper says: "The French Minister of Marine has left Brest to return to Paris."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The unusual weather has made crops of various kinds remarkably fine.

The harvest of Perigord truffles is prodigiously promising.

Accounts from Rouen state that trade is brisk and that cottons are bought up as quickly as they are manufactured.

There has been a slight fall in the price of wheat This is attributed to its inferior quality.

The Paris flour market is firm in consequence of the exportation for England, which has been going on without noise for some time. Flour at the six marks is quoted 51f. the 157 kilos. French Rentes closed on Monday at 68f. 62c.

It was reported that Prince NAPOLEON would soon pay the Emperor a visit at Fontainebleau. This is construed into a sign of reconciliation.

The French Government had appointed a commission to study the cattle disease in England.

The *France* denies the rumor that the Western Powers were concerting a protest against the partition of the Elbe Duchies.

A great fire had occurred in the cork forest, surrounding the town of Phillipsville, Algeria. The fire was discovered in 20 places at once, and immense damage was done.

ITALY.

The Italian papers report only twenty-one cases of cholera at Ancona on the 23d, and two deaths, but there were 17 more deaths of cases from previous days. At San Severo it was worse on the same day, 69 cases and 44 deaths. At San Nicando eight cases and five deaths. In two or three other places a single case; but the malady, upon the whole, seems decidedly on the decrease in Italy.

Mr. MOENS, the Englishman who had so long been held in bondage by the brigands, had at length been released, the sum of 20,000 ducats having been paid for his ransom. This case had increased the cry for energetic efforts to put down brigandage.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A Vienna dispatch of the the 28th says:

"Austria and Prussia recognize the Vienna treaty of peace as the only basis for the settlement of the question of the sovereignty of the Duchies. The duty of defending the Duchies will be undertaken by Prussia."

Field-Marshal VON GABLENZ will set out to-day for his post as Military Commander of Holstein. Before leaving he will have a farewell audience of the Emperor.

The *Debate* of to-day says that the negotiations between the minor German States have resulted in a resolution to abandon the installation of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURGH as a condition of any settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The minor States will confine themselves solely to the maintenance of the Federal right in the Duchies."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is reported in Paris that a conspiracy has been discovered at Berlin, in which several influential families are implicated. A plan for a reform of the constitution, and secret depots of arms, are alleged to have been also discovered.

There were rumors of negotiations between Austria and Italy for a recognition by the former of the Italian kingdom.

The London *Morning Post* professes to give secret articles of the convention just concluded between Prussia and Austria. The following are the most important: Austria undertakes, in effect, to arrest and expel Duke AUGUSTENBURG from Holstein on the slightest pretence. The duchy of Holstein, which Austria is alone to occupy, she undertakes to cede to Prussia on the payment of a pecuniary indemnity. Prussia is to propose to the German Diet to guarantee all the possessions German, and none German of Austria.

The *Post* remarks: "Prussia seeks aggrandizement; Austria looks to security. Prussia is rich, and can afford to pay for advantages. Austria is poor, but by sacrificing some points of honor and accepting pecuniary indemnities, gains a general security for her heterogeneous empire.

BELGIUM.

A fearful hurricane had passed over the District of Liege. The largest trees were blown down, and immense damage was done.

DENMARK.

The Rigsraad was opened at Copenhagen on the 28th, by the President of the Council, who read the speech from the throne. In this the King announces that the chief reason for the present convocation of the Rigsraad is to pass the draft for the modification of the constitution. The bill for this purpose now before the house is the same that was recently passed by the Landsthing, and rejected by the Folketing. The speech stated, in conclusion, that the King was not altogether satisfied with the modification of the constitution as proposed in the bill. His Majesty would certainly oppose any further concessions.

One thousand townspeople and peasants of Echleswig were expected to arrive at Copenhagen on the 3d of September, on a three days' visit. The municipal authorities of the city were making arrangements for festivities to be held in their honor.

[Advertisement.]

The voices of aged vocalists are sometimes unnaturally shrill, but those who use SOZODONT for their teeth are forever guaranteed against a false set. Oh! (falsetto.)

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 11—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. Pappenheimer and 7 children, Mary Meyer, Betty Durchardt, A. Wallich, J. W. Kaskel and wife, H. Sass, J. Kohler, M. Jacobi, J. R. Justus, A. Vogast, E. Armstrong, Bertha Volkening and child, H. Bitter, Wm. Knapp and wife, R. Schneider, L. Cohn, R. Lewin, Betty Hinzfelder, B. Lederer, A. Kaskel, Caroline, Jensen and child, Helene Hoffman, James Holzmann and servant, Louise Deutsch, Emma Carol, Aug. Gram, Ottoline Gram, C. Paulsen, C. Lambrecht, Emilie Krohucke, Eleanore Bunson, W. Knoll, wife and child, Maria Wang, Rebecca Susmann and daughter, J. Lichtenstein, A. Greef, W. Dengeldey, J. Hallroch, C. Glaser and wife, A. Maser, R. Luebeck and child, L. Koschmann, Minna Lifener, Ph. Hugo, wife and child, Jette Gottlieb, Elise Braun, T. Samano, Auguste Linz, Louise Breith, F. Von Ilt, S. Bernhardt, A. Semelis, Caroline Seligmann and 3 children, J. C. L. Mengdehl, Geo. Wecker, D. Rothenbusch, wife and child, M. Shew, A. Achde, wife and 2 children, L. Kern, C. Blind, A. Pike, W. Nold, E. Flammer, wife and child, B. Leob, Louise Maas and child, J. Lutz, Helene Lutz, M. Katcher, W. Freek, A. Freek, H. Freek, J. Schaffer and wife, Mrs. Schweizer and 3 children, W. Kochem, Louise Besserer, Caroline Vogel, F. Frey, P. Leyendecker, wife and 2 children, J. Weinstein, G. Sieners, wife and 4 children, P. Kelting, wife and 3 children, F. Rodemeister, A. Volhers, C. Rohe, Wm. Arras, wife and 4 children, J. S. Stratton, W. Geissenheimer, J. Jacob, C. Wood, 3 children and servant, N. L. Lindergreen, wife and child, R. Pohl, Sophie Pohl, F. Volhening, Louise Beier, Aurelia Fabis, G. Witthauer, Minna Knost, Geo. Hackroth, B. Eggemann, P. Dressel.

In steamship Varuna, from Savannah—B. J. Voorhis, R. Morris, Thos. Pepper and son, Geo. S. Wilson, J. Epstein and son, Mrs. Colson, T. H. Gilbert, H. F. Horner, J. S. Jenkins, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. Murphy, J. W. Steller, wife, 2 children and servant, Geo. T. Nichols, M. J. Solomon, A. M. Cohen, M. R. Kidd, T. J. Lawrence, W. N. Purdy, E. Pollard, J. Kein, M. Murphy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets..... 6 16 | Moon rises..11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 15 | Gov. Island. 2 04 | Hell Gate.... 3 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Mobile, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks Hettie Merryman, Merryman, New-Orleans, D. H. Fosdick; Banshee, (Br.,) Henry, Cork, for orders, Snow & Burgess; Donau, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, via Philadelphia, Kunhardt & Co.; John Matthews, (Br.,) Creighton, Philadelphia; Mary E. Libby, Libby, Portland, Baxter & Merrill; Winslow, Nichols, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Washington Butcher, Nickerson, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, St. Johns, N. F., Geo. F. Penniston; Alma, (Br.,) Miller, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Corbett, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Guayana, (Brem.,) Behrens, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Milo, (Br.,) Kellin, Alicate, Tupper & Beattie; Bessie York, (Br.,) Allen, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Neponset, Tracy, Baltimore, Miller & Houghton; Flight, (Br.,) Trefey, St. John, N. B., C. C. Duncan; Kata, (Dan.,) Peterson, West End, St. Croix, via Wilmington, Del., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Coral, Kent, Thomaston, Me., G. L. Hatch; Casper Lawson, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; E. H. Van Name, Van Name, Jacksonville, A. W. Ladd; Moses Waring, Burnham, Pembroke, Me., J. Richards; R. W. Brown, Bishop, Wilmington, N. C., J. Smith; Francis Hatch, McNitte, San Juan del Norte, Strout Bros.; Euphemia, (Br.,) Allen, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) McBurney, Londonderry, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wm. Henry, Sharritt, Richmond, Mott Bedell; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; B. N. Hawkins, Boyd, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. H. Jewell, Ferris, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Golden Gate, Chase, Norfolk, Va., T. B. Chase.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 462 passengers to John G. Dale. 1st inst., 6 P. M., passed a bark, bound to Montreal. 3d, lat. 51 42, lon. 26 30, passed Br. ship Thames, bound W. 4th, lat. 51 32, lon. 32 58, ship Centipede, bound W. 8th, 7:45 P. M., steamship Cuba, bound E.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg Aug. 27, with mdse. and 770 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong W. winds on the passage. 7th inst., lat 45 30, lon. 54, passed Br. bark Rosena, bound W.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Aug. 27, via Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 804 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage. 3d inst., lat. 49 36, lon. 28 26, saw steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. 10th, lat. 40 43, lon. 69, passed ship Congress, bound W.

Steamship Varuna, Whitehurst, Savannah Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained 14 hours in a fog off Sandy Hook. 9th, 20 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Empire City, strg. S. W. 10th, at 10 A. M., passed steamers Euterpe, Zodiac, Star of the South and Rising Star, bound S.

Steamship Proponitis, (Br.,) Higginson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Is bound to Liverpool. Came to this port to finish loading.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Sept. 6, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship John Rice, Howes, New-Orleans 9 ds., with cotton and tobacco to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Creole, King, Richmond and Norfolk 36 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamer Perit, Delanoy, Savannah 80 hours, with cotton and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Ship Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, Havre 47 ds., with mdse. and 273 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had one birth and two deaths.

Ship Pacific, Ray, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Brig Charles Albert, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Argo, (Swed.,) Lonegreen, Bahia 4 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Wanderer, (Br.,) Anderson, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Harvest Queen, Penniston, Bermuda 8 ds., with coal to Middleton & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Jones, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Harp, Arey, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Jane, (Br.,) Outhouse, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. D. Talbot, Packard, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Mary A. Rich, Hopkins, New-Orleans 15 ds., with cotton to master.—(Arr. 8th.)

Schr. Maria Whitney, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Connecticut, Carl, Portland 3 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Golden Rule, Pendleton, Bangor 8 ds., to Bowne Bros.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. John A. Dix, Doane, Harwich, with fish to C. Nickerson & Co.

Schr. Philanthropist, Holmes, Bangor 8 ds., with laths to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendricks, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Howard, New-London, with fish to Crocker & Haley.

Schr. Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Orrin Frances, Hunt, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to Wm. F. Brown.

Schr. D. Talbot, Pecken, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Rover, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Mount Hope, Monney, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Giraffe, Richardson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Susan & Jane, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Mahan, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. E. Hotchkiss, Robbins, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Washington, Chadwick, New-London.

BELOW—U. S. frigate Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 11—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Doris, from New-York; Jersey Blue, do.; brig Annie M. Young, from Gottenburg. Below—Bark Aberdeen, from Sague.

Foreign Ports.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, July 2, Samuel Russell and Marianne, at Hong Kong; June 25, Uncowah; 30th, Corea, at Woosung; Aug. 19, John Dose, at Gibraltar; 22d, Columbus, at Sicily; South Boston, at Cronstadt; 24th, Bavaria, at Hamburg; Hansa, at Start Point; 25th, New-York, at Bremen; 26th, William Washington, at Bordeaux; 27th, A. A. Singleton; 29th, A. A. Drebert, at Falmouth; 27th, Joachim, Cheshow and Energy; 28th, Scotland; 31st, Atmosphere, at Liverpool; 28th, Bellona and Liverpool, at Deal; 29th, West Indian, at Bristol; Gione and Adams, in Kings Road.

Arr. from Boston, July 10, Behring's Straits, in Straits of Sunda; Aug. 20, Ann Duncan, at Malta; 29th, Normandy, at Flushing.

Arr. from Bangor, Aug. 29, Reunion, at Glasgow.

Arr. from Baltimore, Aug. 29, Germania, at Dover.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Aug. 30, Ocolone; 31st, Heinrich Werseeland, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Aug. 23, Renshaw, at Lisbon; 29th, Pennsylvania, at Flushing.

Arr. from St. John, N. B., Aug. 28, City of Brooklyn, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, July 3, Bachante; 8th, Emelie, at Hong Kong; June 23, Fearless, at Manila; Welcome, at Callao; Aug. 29, Gasp, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Maulmain, Aug. 29, Floretta, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Matanzas, Aug. 29, Welkin, at Queenstown.

Sld. for New-York, July 2, Thorkeld, from Whampoa; 6th, Triton, from Penang; July 1, Walton; 10th, F. G. Soushood and Recipe, from Straits of Sunda; 16th, Ellen Hood, from Calcutta; Aug. 21, Oak, from Malaga; 25th, Minnehaha, from Derry; 26th, Cella, from Deal; 27th, Marlborough and St. Mark, from Liverpool; St. Bernhard, from Falmouth; 29th, Ocean Express, from Deal.

Sld. for Boston, 21st, Martha Cobb, from Calcutta; Aug. 21, Young Turk, from Malaga; 30th, Eureka, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Philadelphia, Aug. 28, Vincent, from Falmouth; 30th, Alpine, from Queenstown.

Sld. for Charleston, Aug. 29, Amelia, from Liverpool.

Sld. for New-Haven, 25th, George Duer, from, "Kohuna."

Sld. for New-Orleans, 26th, Belle Carrig, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The steamer Hangcow was burned at Canton, no date.

The steamer Oriflamme, Hong Kong, for Shanghai, put back, with damage, loss of boats, &c.

Ship Joseph Hume, from Philadelphia for St. Petersburg, put into Wesby; lost bowsprit, &c., by collision; will discharge part of cargo.

Ship Indus, loading at Bordeaux for New-Orleans, sprung a leak and will discharge.

LATEST SHIPPING.

Arr. from New-York, John Shay, at Genoa; Stella, at Bremen; Alberti and Henry, at Cadiz.

Arr. from Boston, Normandy, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Adrianna, Agras, and Pennsylvania, from Antwerp.

Arr. from Rangoon, Mount Pleasant, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Admiral, at Callao.

25 Pr. Cent SAVED!

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

RUSHTON'S 10 ASTOR HOUSE.

COLD-INE

FOR COLDS AND COUGHS

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 431, Sept. 11, 1865.

24, 56, 5, 68, 58, 30, 71, 12, 45, 34, 33, 27, 11.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 432, Sept. 11, 1865.

14, 29, 31, 3, 46, 54, 58, 63, 45, 76, 22, 18, 69, 72.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 531, Sept. 11, 1865.

74, 11, 65, 75, 70, 41, 35, 44, 36, 3, 45, 68, 17.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 532, Sept. 11, 1865.

3, 33, 38, 78, 66, 13, 42, 22, 19, 43, 23, 56, 32, 30.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries and information given. C. WEST, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 5, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE HOBOKEN FALL RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

FIRST RACE.

Sweepstake premium of $400, for two-year olds, half-mile dash. Entrance $50, p. p. Colts 100 lbs.; fillies 97. Closed with nine entries.

1. Col. P. C. Bush's ch. c. Maelstrom, by Lapidist, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
2. Col. P. C. Bush's b. f. Belladonna, by Lapidist, out of Madonna by imp. Yorkshire.
3. Col. P. C. Bush's b. f. Satinstone, by Lapidist, out of Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.
4. Mr. John Hunter's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, out of Floride by Wagner.
5. Mr. John Hunter's b. f. Uirica, by Lexington, out of imp. Emilia.
6. Mr. John Hunter's ch. f. Fidette, by imp. Balrownie, out of imp. Comfort by Irish Bird Catcher.
7. Messrs. Hunter & Travers' b. c. by Lexington, out of Blonde by imp. Glencoe.
8. Mr. F. Morris' b. f. Enchantress, by Prophet, out of Barbarity, by Simoon.
9. Mr. F. Morris' b. f. Proph etess, by Prophet, dam Fidelity.

SAME DAY—Premium of $200, for all ages, mile heats, six entries.

1. Col. McDaniel's ch. f. Nannie Rains, by Commodore, dam Carolina; 7 years.
2. D. Reedy's g. h. Thunder, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet; 6 years.
3. J. Hunter's b. c. Arcola, by Lexington, dam Topaz; 4 years.
4. G. Bell's (Messrs. Evans & Francis') blk. c. Black Knight, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Ada Tevis; 4 years.
5. F. Morris' g. h. by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity; 4 y'rs.
6. Col. Bush's ch. f. Gilda, by imp. Mango, dam by imp. Sovereign; 3 years.

SAME DAY—Premium $300, (substituted for the four mile dash,) for all ages; two mile dash; 5 per cent. entrance—entrance money to go to the second horse; three entries.

1. Col. McDaniel's b. h. Oakland, by Revenue, dam by imp. Maryrowe; 5 years.
2. G. Bell's (Evans & Francis') ch. h. Nightlock, by Mahomet, dam Prunella; 4 years.
3. F. Morris' b. h. Lord Monmouth, by Slasher, dam by imp. Langford; 4 years.

The Erie Railroad runs trains from foot of Chambers-st. every day at 10 A. M., 11:45 A. M. and 12:15 P. M., to the course; Jersey City at 10:15, 12 and 12:30. Returning, leave Seacaucus at 4:10 and 5:55 each day. Fare both ways, 31 cents. JOHN A. MORRIS, President.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting THIS EVENING, at headquarters, No. 185 Spring-st., at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
THOS. G. BAKER, J. P. CONCKLIN, } Secretaries.

FRESH GRAINS, 6 CENTS PER BUSHEL for sale in any quantity, at MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH'S Brewery, No. 162 West 18th-st.